REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,134.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*............	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.........	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
,, Carwar	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopaulpore	22
,, Allepey	9	,, False Point	23
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872	,, Linga	16
,, Muscat	1	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Muscat	19
,, Linga	6	,, Guadur	21
,, Bushire	7	,, Kurrachee	24
,, Fao	9	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	10		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander [illegible], will leave Bombay, for the undermentioned Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, [illegible], and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

[illegible]

For Freight or Passage apply to [illegible] VITTAL, 79, Bazaar Gate Street; or at [illegible]; or [illegible], Coach-builder, [illegible] opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class [illegible] Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on [illegible] JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has [illegible] Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every [illegible] and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool .... [illegible]

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, Via SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, is expected here about the 15th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a Direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

1st Class to Liverpool............[illegible]
Do. Suez ....[illegible]
2nd Class to Liverpool............£30 } Exclusive of Wines.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Hantho.

Bombay, 6th December 1871.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden............	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said.........	38	24		[illegible]	
Alexandria......	39	25		[illegible]	
Messina	50	34		[illegible]	
Naples	50	34		[illegible]	
Leghorn	50	34		[illegible]	
Genoa	50	34		[illegible]	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).........	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 23rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. L. Baker, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 23rd December, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY ..	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN ...	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry.	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry..	Sunday.
,, Carwar.........	do.	,, Cannanore...	do.
,, Compta.........	do.	,, Mangalore ...	Monday.
,, Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	,, Carwar.........	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry ...	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla......	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN.........	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY...	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome English Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Tannah.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of M. B. Cohen, Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Mahogany and richly carved Blackwood Furniture, the same comprises handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, platedware, such as a pair of vegetable dishes with covers, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, ice pitcher, table and Chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery &c., English Mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, such as a round dining table for eight persons, English Mahogany large side board with marble top, do. circular and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, Brussel's carpet, a Lady's Mahogany writing table, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, centre Ottoman ornament stands, writing tables, screen first-rate engravings in maple and rosewood frames, book, shelves, blackwood double Bengal cot, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, dispense articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Nuggur Tongar.
No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Medical Stores, Byculla, by order of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, a lot of unserviceable Instruments, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account of the concerned. On FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 2 P.M. the following cases, saved from wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Khodabux and Tiezer.

The remaining 88 packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TOD HEATLEY'S SUPERIOR AND WELL KNOWN WINES GUARANTEED IN GOOD ORDER, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, [illegible] at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to dispose of by public auction, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the stock in trade of the aforesaid firm, consisting of stereoscopes, thermometers, writing cases, work boxes, book-stands, patent markers, ladies' work companions, backgammon boards, church services, drawing room table and foolscap-size office blotting cases, Mordan's travellers portable copying presses, A B C letter cases, stationery cases of various sizes and workmanship, electro silver-plated ware of very best quality, consisting of egg-boilers. Carlton club breakfast. Reform club and miniature cruets, salt cellars, presentation cups and mugs of varied patterns, muffineers, beer drinking glass cups, richly cut glass decanters with electro-silvered tops and fittings, egg cups and toast rack, soda water frames richly gilt inside drinking cups with shields for names, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles cruet stands of various patterns, chutney and pickle frames of various patterns, rose and Arabesque pattern tea and coffee sets, white metal tea pots, wooden bread plates with mottoes and full-sized bread knives, Loysell's tea and coffee urns, sets of fish eaters and best electro silver knives and forks in cases, wines and spirit frames of assorted patterns, wine or spirit barrel frames, drinking cups of beautiful designs, best hard white metal mugs with shields, 50, 66, and 100 feet Chesterman's patent measuring tapes, pairs of beautifully finished fish-carvers or slicers in cases for presentation, ice tongs, butter knives, volumes of Webster's dictionary of the English language, Stanford's newest map of India and Asia, albums and scrap books, tool chest suitable for amateurs, letter weighers or postage scales warranted correct, Napier's Cellarets with locks and straps, magnifying and reading glasses, fire-proof deed boxes travellers' and tent lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows :—

Mango Chutney, in	Bottles	Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Mild ditto	ditto	Nepaul Chilly ditto
Cashmere ditto	ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles
Bengal ditto	ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints
Madras ditto	ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar
Lucknow ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto keg
Carry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars
Ditto Paste	ditto	Guavaer Jelly, in pots
Mullagatawny ditto	ditto	Mango ditto ditto
Mango Fruit	ditto	Roselle ditto ditto
Bit Mango	ditto	Mango Jam ditto
Pine-ple	ditto	China Preserves of all sorts,
Mango Pickle	ditto	&c. &c.

Orders from India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS, [illegible], in Church Gate Street.
A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.
Several APARTMENTS [illegible] Tod Street, Fort.
[illegible]
One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "[illegible]."
One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.
The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.
The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."
A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

DAVE CARSON AS

AN IRISHMAN,
A SCOTCHMAN,
A FRENCHMAN,
A CHINAMAN,
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE,
A BOMBAY BORAH, AND
EXSHAW'S No. ONE.

MADAME CARSON

WILL AGAIN SING THE CHARMING ENGLISH SONG,

"PLEASE GIVE ME A PENNY, SIR."

Mons. SEMELADIS and Mr. HERBERTE

IN

CHOICE SELECTIONS OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture.....................Le Domino Noir.
Ballad ....The Moon behind the Hill.....................Mr. S. Herberte.
Chansonnette ....Tu Mens ! ....Madame Carson.

ORIGINAL COMIC INTERLUDE,

INTRODUCING THE MIRTH-PROVOKING SONGS,

"THE TWINS," AND "BONES'S COURTSHIP,"

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia...Il Trovatore ....Mons. Semeladis.
Aria ....Welcome Thou Tranquil Cloister (La Favourite)...Mr. S. Herberte.
English Song ......Please give me a Penny, Sir. Madame Carson.

PART FIRST WILL CONCLUDE WITH

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad.....................The Daisy Valley............Mr. S. Herberte.

DAVE CARSON

WILL DELIVER HIS ORIGINAL AND DESCRIPTIVE VOCAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

Solo Violin..................Les Echoes ....Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad.........................The Bell Ringer.........Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina.....................Les Huguenots ....Madame Carson.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

DAVE CARSON'S

HUMOROUS AND CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATION OF

AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

TERMINATING WITH THE AMERICAN SONG AND DANCE,

HIGH DADDY IN THE MORNING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ....Rs.	2 0 0
Stalls .... ,,	3 0 0	Pit .... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

ON and after the 11th of FEBRUARY next about 700 ENGLISH WRITERS will be EMPLOYED by the Municipal Commissioner for TWELVE DAYS as ENUMERATORS for the GENERAL CENSUS, and paid at the rate of One Rupee each per day. A limited number of Enumerators or others will be retained for about four months for the compilation of Returns.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

20th December 1871.

BULL AND COMPANY, TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF THE FOLLOWING, Ex STEAMER XANTHO,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND OTHERWISE.

Floral Crackers.	Opera and Field Glasses.
Bon Bon Cosaques.	Bezique Games.
Prince of Wales' Cocoa.	Do. Markers.
Chocolate Pastiles.	Whist do. (Cavendish)
Do. Drops.	Dominoes.
Do. Creams.	Backgammon Boards.
Baton's Vanilla.	Draft Boards and Men.
Rimmel's Surprise Bouquet Fans.	Chessmen Staunton's.)
	De la Rue's Playing Cards.
Perfumery of all Kinds.	Writing Cases.
Silver Coral and Bells.	Shaving Cases.
Ladies' Hand Bags.	Meerschaum Pipes.
Do. Companions.	Briar Wood do.
Do. Scent Caskets, 2, 3 and 4 bottles.	Cherry Stems (Long and Meerchaum Bowls.
Jet Ornaments.	Hookahs, superior quality.
Photographic Albums.	Meerschaum and Amber Cigar Holders, &c.
Ink Stands in Variety.	

ELECTRO-PLATED MUGS & GOBLETS,
Do. KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON,
Suitable for Presents, in Morocco Cases.

GLASS FLOWER TROUGHS.
For Ornamenting the Dining Table.

THE PATENT LOCK CORK, &c, &c.

ELEGANT [illegible] for the Ball Room.
LADIES' WHITE [illegible] GLOVES.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.

BULL AND COMPANY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—
[illegible]

STILL HOCKS :—
[illegible]

SPARKLING :—
[illegible]

CLARETS :—

St. Estephe Medoc..	[illegible]		
St. Estephe...	[illegible]		
Chateau de Frauds (shortly expected) ,,	16		
Vray Canon ... ... ,,	18	,,	,,
Chateau Larose ... ... ,,	22	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville ... ... ,,	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,,	28	,,	,,

BRANDY :—

Tricoche & Co. 1866 ... ... ,,	18	,,	,,
Ditto 1865 ... ... ,,	20	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... ,,	22	,,	,,
G. Martineau ... ... ,,	22	,,	,,
Blanchy Frères ... ... ,,	22	,,	,,
Gautier Frères ... ...Rs. 24 per case of	24 doz. impl. pts.		
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac	28 per doz. qrts.		

ITALIAN WINES :—

Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) ... ,,	14	,,	,,
Brachetto ... ... ,,	14	,,	,,
Barolo ... ... ,,	14	,,	,,
Nebiolo ... ... ,,	14	,,	,,
Passito ... ... ,,	14	,,	,,
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls. ,,	160		

VERMOUTH :—
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.

BEER :—
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz. ... ... ,, 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ... ,, 6 ,, ,,
Ditto. ,, ... ,, 4 ,, ,,

MAAGBITTER :—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—
Saloon Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,
In small boxes of 24 packets.

CHEESE :—
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.
Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.

FIGS :—
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

WANTED, for the JEYPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ARTS, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, possessing a good knowledge of most Mechanical Manipulations, especially as regards Metal-work of all descriptions, Turnery in all its branches, and practical Mechanics generally, together with a competent acquaintance of all the details and principles of Mechanical and Rudimentary Freehand Drawing. Applications in Candidate's own handwriting, together with testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

ALSO.

A NATIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, well-pratised in Mechanical, Architectural, and engineering Drawing, capable of laying down Survey Maps and Sections, and properly acquainted with all the routine practice of an Architect's and Engineer's Office.

Application to be made as above.

To competent men Liberal Salaries will be given.

"BARONIAL" NOTE-PAPERS,

BY DOBBS, KIDD & CO.

This handsome and substantial Paper is now much used in the best Circles.

SIZES.

Queen ...	"Albert" ...	S. Octavo ...	L. Octavo
Paper per 5 quire packet.			
Rs. 1-8......	Rs. 1-12......	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-12
Envelopes per 100.			
Rs. 1-6	Rs. 1-8 ...	Rs. 1-12......	Rs. 2-4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—The BYCULLA BRANCH TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be REMOVED TO-MORROW from its present site to No. 30, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, close to the Byculla Post Office.

Bombay, 20th December 1871.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.—A MEETING will be HELD in the CRICKET CLUB TENT THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the above Meeting.

Thursday, 21st December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship MUNSOORY, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Lorenzen will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after its leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15th JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The FIRST PRACTICE of the SOCIETY for the Season will TAKE PLACE in the Rooms above Messrs. W. Nicol & Co's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on the Evening of THURSDAY, 21st instant, at half-past 8 o'clock.

This Practice is, primarily, for the Fort and Colaba Districts, but Performing Members living in other Districts are invited to attend.

A Special Notice has been sent to such of the Members whose names are on last year's roll as have signified their intention of joining the Practices this Season, and any others who intend to do so are requested to intimate their intention to the Secretary without delay.

The Practice at Malabar Hill will be commenced after the Holidays on a day to be hereafter named.

G. MANSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

As it is expected that there will be a considerable number of 1st Class Passengers proceeding from Bombay to Guzerat for the Christmas Holidays, the Traffic Manager will feel obliged if 1st Class Passengers, intending to travel by the Mail Train leaving Grant Road at 7-20 a.m. (Madras Time) on the 23rd and 24th, would inform him before 4 p.m. the previous day in order that the necessary accommodation may be provided.

J. R. DUXBURY
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a piece of LAND, situated at 2nd Cammateepoora Street, containing about 53 square yards, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 11th January 1872, at 3 P.M.

Terms of conditions of sale and plan of the land can be seen at this Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 20th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right of REMOVING SAND from the Seashore of BUTCHER'S ISLAND, for one year, from the 18th of January 1872, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1872, at 3 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 20th December 1871.

CLERKS WANTED to go UP-COUNTRY. Applications to be made to

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 11th November to 10th December 1871.

Appleton and Co.
Alexander, W.
Anderson, C., Mrs.
Anderson, J., and Co.
Airy, C. B.
Butto Kistno Doss and Co.
Beaufy, M.
Brown, M., Mrs.
Blackwell, H.
Beattie, H. J.
Bigsby, G., Captain
Bowbay, G. E.
Blunt, J. T.
Brown, J. H.
Browning, H. B.
Baigrie, Lieutenant-Colonel
Chambers, C., Mrs.
Campbell, G. M.
Condon, E. H.
Corbett, T., Master
Courtland, Mrs.
Cook, G. C.
Correya, F. M.
Dias, J.
Darmandarits.
D'Sens, T.
Dundas, J., Lieutenant
D'Silva, B.
Donald, W.
Downs, T., Captain
Fleming, L.
Foster, E. R.
Gibbs, Colonel
Green, H.
Hart, G. V.
Horsdey, S.
Hope, A. L.
Hart, E.
Harding, R. E.
Heron, E. E.
Kerr, J. H., Lieut.-Colonel
Knott, H. F.
Kelly, T. A.
Kett, C., Mrs.
Law, J.
Lama, C. N.
Luff, J. M.
Lister, A. L.
McKenzie, P.
Milligan, E., Mrs.
Myers, R. M.
Masters, W.
Moylan, W. L., Dr.
Newman, C.
Mouton and Co.
Noble, S., Miss
O'Neill, A., Mrs.
Powe, G.
Paris and Co.
Pearce, R.
Pareira, T.
Pieace.
Potter and Co.
Quayle, W.
Ryall, G.
Roberts, W. E., Captain
Roach, J.
Sampson, N. M.
Scott, D.
Scott and Co.
Sorabjee and Co.
Soares, H. O.
Springer, J., Mrs.
Seales, E.
Smith, Mrs.
Stevenson, H.
Short.
Sethbridge, H., Mrs.
Stokes, G. C.S.
Taylor, Mrs.
Thomas, E., Mrs.
Trevor, H. G., Captain
Vincent, A., Colonel
Warner, M., Lt.-Colonel
Wright, E.
White, G. W.
White, W. E., Lt.-Colonel.
Williams, J.
White, S., Mrs.
Walden, E. H. M.
Wilson, A.
Wright, Dr.
Walker, J.
Williams, G.
Young, W. L.

Bombay, General Post Office, 20th December 1871.

MALABAR HILL.

		Rent.
Bungalow No. 49B, vacated by Mr. Johnstone	Rs.	250
,, 52, ,, ,, ,, King		75
[illegible]		60
[illegible]		65
[illegible]		175
[illegible]		[illegible]

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE very Spacious Upper-storied BUNGALOW known as "The Hermitage," and the former Residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, [illegible] Esq. most [illegible] situated in a very large Compound, and the nearest Bungalow to the [illegible]. Two Families or half a dozen Bachelors could reside with every comfort. There are three spacious Halls for a Drawing, Dining, and Billiard Rooms. Rent Rs. 400.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

BREACH CANDY.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW lately vacated by Mr. Kinloch. Rent Rs. 175.

Another Upper-storied BUNGALOW formerly in the occupation of Mr. Wilkinson. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON.

A VERY large Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent only Rs. 200.

The spacious BUNGALOW in Victoria Road, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150.

Another BUNGALOW in Victoria Road. Rent Rs. 75.

Four others for Rs. 125, 125, 90, 80.

Two upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Byculla. Rents Rs. 200 and 150.

Few BUNGALOWS in other different localities, particulars of which could be had from the Office of

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

FORT—RAMPART ROW.

SPACIOUS OFFICES in one of the New Buildings in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 500.

The Offices in Rampart Row, near the Bombay Club. Rent Rs. 200.

An Office in the late Commercial Bank's Premises. Rent Rs. 150.

Spacious Offices and Godowns in Rampart Row for Rs. 600.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

HORNBY ROW.—Two very spacious entire HOUSES, well adapted for Government Offices. Rent very moderate. An excellent opportunity for the Municipality. Rent is very moderate.

The whole of the APOLLO HOUSE (part of which only was the former Office of the Municipality). Could now be had on *very* moderate Rent. Such opportunity is only seldom offered.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

A VERY spacious FLOOR in MEADOW Street, [illegible]. Rent moderate.

Few Godowns could be had in Lower Colaba, near the Cotton Green. Rent very moderate.

Several [illegible] RESIDENCES, OFFICES, GODOWNS and SHOPS TO LET—too numerous to advertise. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 106 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMEMORATION of the Society's Revived Mission in Bombay will be held on St. Thomas's Day, THURSDAY, December 21st, 1871.

There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-30 a.m. Evensong will be said at 5 p.m.

At 5-30 p.m. the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers and Supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, when an Abstract of the Annual Report for the present year will be read, the Names of the Subscribers who have been elected to the Committee declared, and Addresses delivered in connection with the work of the Society.

The Offertories and Collections in the Cathedral and other Churches in Bombay on St. Thomas's Day, and on Sunday, the 24th instant, will be given to the Society.

Entrance at South End.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Honorary Secretary, S. P. G.

Bombay, 16th December 1871.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the Supply of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES FOR ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1872, as per Schedules :—

Beef, Mutton, Milk, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Rice, Plums, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Charcoal, Vegetables of sorts, Country Shoes, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., &c., will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd December 1871.

Byculla Schools, 1st December 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SOCIETY, and the EXHIBITION of the SCHOOLS will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the Public, are respectfully invited to attend.

Entrance by the front steps.

JOHN PATON, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
D. C. BOYD, }

18th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS, up to Noon on the 26th instant, for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dock at Mazagon. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent at the Dock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1872.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th Dec. 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of Mr. A. W. FORDE, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. SASSOON and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine [illegible] JEWELLERY, consisting of—

[illegible] CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

[illegible]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT [illegible]

[illegible]

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	....	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	....	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	....	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	....	5 to 800
Musical-Boxes, from	....	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—Simla.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the best known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar.)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING can be had by ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN at a MODERATE CHARGE with a Family living in one of the healthiest and prettiest localities of the Island, and in close vicinity to the Fort. For particulars address "B C," *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions unanimously passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th day of December 1871 :—

1. Proposed by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, seconded by J. Jefferson, Esquire,—"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by J. R. Duxbury, Esquire,—"That Mr. H. W. Payne be appointed a Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 500."

3. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company for the great services rendered by Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, and for having liberally foregone any remuneration for such services and his legal rights to be compensated."

4. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esquire, seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esquire,—"That this Meeting desires to record the thanks of the Company for the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy having waived all claims in respect of the lease of the piece of ground which the Company had agreed to take from him."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to receive their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS [illegible] inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail ; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so generously patronised in Fashionable Circles at [illegible] obviated, the interest and excitement of the game not being diminished by the introduction of the new [illegible] susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c. &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS OF INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND and Spinning shares steady. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	188¾
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	87
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,500	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	195·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	855
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	532
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,100
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,487	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,015
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅛
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent, of 1872	102¾
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92¾
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117

CALCUTTA.—16TH DECEMBER.

Government Securities were in demand; many purchases were reported at advanced rates, viz.:

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-14 and 99, or 1-2 to 1 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 101-10 and 101-12, and 101-14.

5½ per cents. heavy amounts at Rs. 110-2 and 110-4, the market closed firm with buyers at the latter rate.

In shares the following transactions were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,450.

National Bank shares three lots at Rs. 90.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 80.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th Dec. 1871.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,843	8	5
Merchandize	68,449	12	3
Electric Telegraph	444	2	0
Total Rs.	1,07,737	6	8

Corresponding week in December, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	34,354	3	10
Merchandize	51,017	3	6
Electric Telegraph	336	4	0
Total Rs.	85,709	11	4
Increase	22,027	11	4

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE,

From Monday, 11th Dec., to Saturday, 16th Dec. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	9,219	6	0
House Rate	4,118	11	0
Police Rate	1,644	12	1
Lighting Rate	1,657	4	0
Water Rate	8,017	2	10
Halalcore Cess	1,636	12	0
Market Fees	13,366	4	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	14,518	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	368	13	4
Town Duties	14,350	6	2
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,600	0	0
Total Rs.	71,497	7	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—20TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th December, 7-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th December, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th December, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th December, 5-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 22 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 19th December, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	5 6	0 16
„ Galle	11 48	6 3
„ Kurrachee	1 0	0 2
„ Madras	0 47	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th Dec., 7-37 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th Dec., 7-15 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Carwar, Dec. 17.
	St. Bernard	Taylor	Rangoon, Nov. 23.
	Jane Law	Simpson	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
	Clyde	Shrewsbury	Mauritius, Nov. 18.
	Munsoory	Lorenzen	Calcutta, Nov. 23.
	Ranee of Cochin	Nacoda	Jaffna, Dec. 6.
	Evening Star	[illegible]	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Surat, Baker, to China, &c.

Ship Royal Saxon, Anderson, to Calcutta.

Schooner Phillippine, Nacoda, to [illegible].

Brig Flor da Mar, Nacoda, to [illegible].

Barque Joshua Phillip, Mumford, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Adelaide (s)	Jennings	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	Saint Vincent	Do.	
	Pearl	[illegible]	Bourbon.
	Albert Victor	[illegible]	Freemantle, Nov. 3.
17	Malvina	[illegible]	Singapore, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
20	[illegible]		....
	[illegible]		....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
18	[illegible] (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.		
19	[illegible] (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nemesis s, 3 cases haberdashery, and 1 case hardware, Morgan and Balkrishna.

FROM LONDON.

Jumna, 30 cases champagne and 8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Walamo s, 47 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Roodee, 100 cases sherry, 14 cases claret, and 16 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Hadden Hall, 9 cases hock and 15 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Yeddo s, 4 cases platedware, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Sooloo, 91 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Xantho s, 6 packages hardware and 1 case cutlery, B. Heptoola; 26 cases wine, Bouneviälle and Sibille; 5 packages oilmanstores and 2 packages hardware, H. Allibhoy; 33 boxes tinplates, A. Allibhoy; 20 kegs soft soap and 1 bundle cotton wicks, A. J. Abadin; 6 cases ham and 1 case bacon, H. Bhicajee and Sons; 4 cases twine, Landing and Shipping Co.

Abbotsford s, 6 packages sheet glass, H. Allibhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 25 casks flour, Planque Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Afriques, 95 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe and Co.

Almons, 49 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 100 bales wool, C. Luckmidass; 100 bales cotton, L. Damodhur.

Prince Regent, 46 bales cotton, G. Doongersy; 200 bales cotton, J. Balloo.

Royal Sovereign, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 6 bales cotton, S. Motealall.

Sir Walter Scott, 140 bales cotton, G. Shamjee; 83 bales cotton, N. Shamjee; 104 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 3 bales cotton, G. Heerjee.

Mahabuleshwur, 150 bales cotton, P. Lallbhoy.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Xantho s, 119 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Nemises s, 25 bundles hides, H. E. Jetaker; 841 bales cotton and 39 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co.; 400 bags galls, S. Wagjee; 7 bales skins, D. Esmaljee; 70 casks cocoanut oil, D. Canjee; 80 bales cotton, S. Chimnadass; 8 bales hides, D. Mahomed; 94 bales cotton, D. Morarjee; 35 bales wool F. M. Dama; 33 bales cotton, R. Pragjee; 12 bales wool, M. Ruttonjee 56 bales cotton, D. Sasson & Co; 25 bales cotton, M. Coorjee & Co; 192 bales cotton, G. Sewram; 40 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co; 110 bales cotton, L. Narronjee.

Abbotsford s, 1,600 bundles galls, S. Vagjee.

European s, 500 bundles myrabolams and 500 bundles galls, S. S. Narrelwala; 50 bales wool, N. Megjee; 100 bales cotton, C, Furdonjee; 150 bales wool, S. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund; 56 bales wool, J. Damjee; 50 bales cotton, L. Damodhur; 54 bales cotton, R. Sewchund; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Indus s, 130 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, M. Jewraz.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 14 packages coffee, R. Aliruza; 57 cases cowdee, H. Jadowjee; 20 cases indigo, W. Hasson.

Indus s, 25 cases peacock feathers and 1 case fishmaws, R. Mahomed; 164 pieces E. teeth, C. Alloobhoy; 4 bundles hides, M. Premjee; 47 bundles E. teeth, S. Durvesh; 13 bales hides and skins, P. Damjee; 339 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 173 pieces E. teeth, M. Hurruckchund.

FOR ODESSA.

Indus s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 100 bales cotton, K. Pitamber & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 15 bales white twist, H. J. M. A. Khuduh; 1 bundle sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, R. Aliruzza; 25 bundles red raisin, 12 bundles khismiss, and 2 boxes Cambay stones, S. N. Fulattee; 24 bundles fishmaws, K. Abdoola; 150 bundles sharkfins, L. Khakey; 1 case tortoise shells, E. Noordin & Co.; 46 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 17 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 10 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; 10 chests M. opium, F. Amejbhoy, 15 chests M. opium, H. E. Ellias, 25 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 184 bundles sharkfins, R. Aliruza; 9 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12 chests M. opium, E. D. Lungrana; 14 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 2 chests M. opium, T. Gunshamdas; 4 chests M. opium, A. Hubibbhoy; 10 chests M. opium, C. Jehangerjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat, s, 27 chests M. opium, R. Edulјee; 12 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee; 12 chests M. opium, J. Ramjeдass; 6½ chests M. opium, V. Jaitadass; 50 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL—DECEMBER 20.

Hogg, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 20.

Tanner, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Delhi.

Hogg, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Delhi.

Calder, Surgeon, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Greig, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, from Malligaum.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 7th December 1871.

H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C has approved of Lt F S Chapman, 21st Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 1st Bat of his Regt.

The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Ens F W Snell, 76th Regt.

1st-Class Asst Apothy H Roberts, 6th—5th Brig R A.

The undermentioned officers has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Asst Surg F W L Hodder, 45th Regt.

Maj F. C. D'E. Barclay, 2nd Bat 24th Foot.

Capt W. B. Logan, 2nd Batn 24th Foot.

Lt R. B. Giles, 76th Foot.

Asst Surg A. A. Stewart, 76th Foot.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Maj J. V. Morris, S C, to genl duty, Madras.

Capt H F deLousada, S C, to 2nd Wing Sub 11th N I

Lt M H Wratislaw, from 1st Wing Sub 22nd N I to Adjt 22nd N I, with effect from date of departure of Capt Munro.

Lt Bt Capt H R Shelly, from Offg Qr. Mr. 22nd N I, to 1st Wing Sub 22nd N I, with effect from date of departure of Capt Monro.

Capt E H R Chambers from Attached 26th N L to Attached 5th N I.

R A. Lt—Capt C W Brereton, 20th Brig, to England, the Cape route, to appear before a medical board, but to remain at Bellary until he can embark in troopship proceeding via the Cape route—Fit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps—Maj G de La P Beresford, from 27th Nov to 3rd Dec 1871, Munzerabad, private affairs, under 1868 furlough regulations.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 23	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 2	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 25	11 A.M.	...
China	„ 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 30	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday ... December ... 23 Saturday ...December ... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday ... December.. 21	Thursday	...Jan. 1872 ... 18.
Do ... Jan. 1872 ... 4		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday ... December... 21	Thursday	... Jan. 1872 .. 18

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Saturday ... December ... 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice.—

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0 the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NICHOLLS—December 20th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. Joseph Nicholls, of H. M.'s Dockyard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HENESEY—BUCKINGHAM—December 20th, at St. Peter's, Mazagon, by the Rev. W. H. Harpur, Mr. R. Henesey, of the Byculla Iron Works, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. J. Buckingham, Uxbridge.

DEATH.

McDANIEL—December 17th, at Upper Colaba, Mary Ann, the wife of Peter McDaniel, aged 52 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRELL—December 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. E. Morrell, Esq., of a daughter.

NUTHALL—December 15th, at Dacca, the wife of R. D. Nuthall, Esq., of a daughter.

O'DOWDA—December 14th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Captain J. W. O'Dowda, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

PITTAR—December 15th, at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. F. Pittar, Esq., of a daughter.

SYKES—December 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur L. Sykes, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

FITZPATRICK—December 13th, at Bhaugulpore, Mr. John Fitzpatrick.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1871.

THE correspondent who sent us the special telegram which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, announcing that Mr. Cardwell will probably succeed Mr. Denison as Speaker of the House of Commons when Parliament meets in February, has such unusually good means of getting early political news that we have no hesitation in accepting the announcement as accurate. It is no secret that for a long time past the Government has been anxious to find a decent excuse for removing Mr. Cardwell from the office of War Minister. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, in his recent speech at Greenwich, described with his usual copiousness of speech all the good qualities of a colleague who had been slighted by the public; and it is undeniable that the gratifying success of the autumn manœuvres has disposed Englishmen to look with a little more favour on a Minister who previously was considered to be ludicrously unfitted for his post. Still, Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Bruce are generally regarded as the hard bargains of the present administration; and, although the Premier, with what his friends call chivalrous feeling, and his enemies obstinacy, stands by the men he himself appointed to high office, it is clear that, if the Ministry is to have a chance of lasting another Session, the War and Home Secretaries at all events must be induced to resign and make way for better men. Mr. Cardwell can retire now without loss of character. He carried successfully through Parliament last Session a measure of military reform which it was thought he would never have the courage to propose; and he is not bound, like Mr. Bruce, to try his hand at legislation for another year under pain of being set aside as a Ministerial failure. There is no reason, therefore, why he should wish to remain in an office, the duties of which have always been uncongenial to his taste, and which he only undertook in a spirit of loyalty to his leader, Mr. Gladstone. His great Parliamentary experience and methodical habits qualify him for the Speakership; and there can be little doubt that he will show more firmness and dignity in the chair than could be expected from the benign and tearful Mr. Walpole, the favourite candidate of the Conservative party for the position of the First Commoner of England.

If we suppose that Mr. Cardwell will be elected Speaker, the interesting question is, who is likely to succeed him at the War Office? In the beginning of this year, when the popular dissatisfaction with the management of military affairs in England was at its height, and the removal of Mr. Cardwell to the Board of Trade was generally considered essential to the salvation of the Ministry, it was the common talk in London that Lord Sandhurst would be appointed War Minister in his place. The late Commander-in-Chief in India was avowedly the chief adviser of Government in the preparation of their Army Bill; he wrote in favour of the abolition of purchase in the *Edinburgh Review*, advocated the reorganisation of the military forces of the Crown, on a plan resembling that of the Ministry, in an address to the London Scottish Volunteers, and, when the Army Regulation Bill came before the House of Lords, made his first great speech as an English Peer in support of the second reading. The speech in the Lords disappointed public expectation. Lord Sandhurst, in speaking, occasionally forgets his acquired prudence; the natural superciliousness of his disposition gets the better of him, and, in his eagerness to please the party who have chosen him as their champion, he says bitter and contemptuous things which make him personally hateful to his political adversaries. Thus, in his speech on the Army Bill, he made the mistake of running down purchase officers as a class in words that came with a singularly bad grace from a man who owes everything in life to these officers, and that exposed him to a scathing rebuke from Lord Salisbury. It is probable, however, that Lord Sandhurst will always be unpopular; the important point is that the men who detest him most thoroughly confess his ability as an administrator, and probably friends and enemies would rather see him at the War Office than at the head of an army in the field.

But, while the Duke of Cambridge is Commander-in-Chief, there is a difficulty in appointing any one but a civilian as War Minister. The Duke seems to have frankly accepted the subordinate position assigned to him in the new organisation of the forces, and to have submissively taken up his quarters in the War Office as the General Commanding-in-Chief under Mr. Cardwell. But all propriety in England would be outraged if a General subordinate in rank to the Duke were appointed War Minister in Mr. Cardwell's place. The truth is, the appointment now held by the Duke is quite anomalous, and must be done away with before the new system can be put in proper working order. Mr. Trevelyan, the originator of the movement for the abolition of purchase, saw this clearly enough, and that was the reason why he proposed that the Duke's tenure of office should be limited to five years. While there is a Royal "Commander-in-Chief," to use the popular but really erroneous title given to the Duke of Cambridge, the Ministry cannot but be embarrassed in its choice of a War Minister, and may find itself compelled, for mere reasons of etiquette, to reject the services of the very man who, by general consent, ought to have the post. Mr. Gladstone will hardly venture, just at present, to prefer Lord Sandhurst to the supreme control of the English army, with the Duke of Cambridge as his second in command; and the probability is, therefore, that, when Mr. Cardwell retires, there will be another shuffling of cards in the Cabinet, and that one of the present Ministers will go to the War Office. Lord Hartington is understood to be sick of the work of attempting to govern Ireland; and, as the eldest son of a great Whig Duke must be fit to occupy any high office in the State, perhaps the Marquis will be allowed to show what he can do with the army. Now that Mr. Bright is well enough to return to public life, the Premier will be most anxious to restore the popularity of his Cabinet by taking back as a colleague the man whose name is still a tower of strength in Parliament and throughout the country; and, if Mr. Bright is equal to the drudgery of Ministerial work, it would be specially appropriate to appoint him as Secretary for Ireland, in order that he may let the world see what effect he can give to that policy of pacification of which he has always been the most eloquent advocate, but which hitherto has produced none of its anticipated results.

WE are curious to know what is the meaning of the notification in the *Gazette of India*, that Dr. W. W. Hunter is allowed, as an exceptional case, nine months' privilege leave instead of three. The *Gazette* oracularly assures us that "this concession is made entirely on public "grounds, and to enable Dr. Hunter to undertake "certain important public duties," but what these duties are is left to our imagination. We were under the impression that Dr. Hunter had certain important public duties to perform in India, though of course we do not mean to say that that is any reason why he should stop here. In the ordinary course of Indian administration a public servant is only appointed to an office now, in order that he may go home on leave and get somebody else to "act" for him during his absence. But, as the Government of India has thought it desirable to tell us that Dr. Hunter will have his leave extended in order to allow him time for special work, we wish it had taken us fully into its confidence and declared plainly what is the nature of this mysterious work. Perhaps the solution of the problem is that Dr. Hunter has accepted the challenge offered him by Mr. Geddes, in the suggestive and interesting evidence in which the statistics of the author of "Annals of Rural Bengal" regarding the great famine in the time of Warren Hastings were criticized as grossly inaccurate. Dr. Hunter certainly ought to be called as a witness before the Commons' Committee, and we have no reason to suppose that he will be backward in defending the reputation of his book for trustworthiness in matters of fact. His other work, "Our Indian Mussulmans," will not come under review in the course of the Select Committee's inquiries into the financial affairs of India; but it is quite intelligible that the Secretary of State should wish to see and have some conversation with the writer of a book that has made such a sensation both at home and in this country. Possibly His Grace may desire to know why the Indian Government sanctioned the publication of a pamphlet denouncing all Wahabees as traitors at a time when it was endeavouring to establish a case of constructive treason against the Wahabee Ameer Khan. Mr. Anstey certainly did not go beyond bounds, when, in his speech at Calcutta a few weeks ago, he spoke of Dr. Hunter's book as having excited a prejudice against his client; and his remarks are worth reprinting here, to show that the view taken by Dr. Hunter of the religious duty of Mussulmans in India is by no means necessarily correct:—

> "At this point of my argument I have to complain of the great hardship suffered by the appellant from the perverted views put forward in the shape of articles and criticisms on the subject of the duty of the Mahomedans to wage war against the ruling powers, published in the papers and the periodicals, at a place not six weeks' sail from this. We have to cope with the prejudice already stirred up, and which is now being stirred up by dull factions at home, who do not hesitate to pour forth their foul calumnies, being safe from your lordships' vengeance. There is not a mail arrives, but brings some diatribe against my client. It is my duty to reply to these, being, as I have reason to believe, from official sources. It is asserted that the preaching or the waging of jehad must be either strife or Islam, and that jehad in either case is making war against the ruling powers. It is not so. There is a third class or condition of things under which the preaching of jehad means no such thing, and that is in a land of security. If the term jehad be taken in its literal sense, it is 'endeavour;' but why should it be an endeavour to accomplish its object by arms, rather than in any other way? If taken in a figurative sense, it is as applicable to any other mode of extending the religion of Mahomed as by conquest and war. The term Dar-ul-Harb is applied to a country where the religion of Islam is kept under subjection by the violence and tyrannical rule of the governing powers, and where, therefore, it is lawful and meritorious for the Mahomedans, according to the teachings of their religion, to afford aid to their co-religionists by supplying them with men and arms; as, for instance, the movement in Sikkim prior to the subjugation of that country by the British. But at no time since this country has been under the British rule, could jehad in that sense be lawful. The term applicable to the Mahomedans in this country is Dar ul Moman: they dwell in a land of security, and, being permitted to enjoy and exercise freedom in their religion, are not enjoined by that religion to disturb the peace and oppose the lawful rulers. This is the doctrine of every sect of Mahomedans, from Puritans, called Wahabees, to the Shias."

WE see it stated that the authorities at Chittagong hourly expect important news from the front.

MR. MOLESWORTH, the Ceylon Engineer, left Lahore on Friday to inspect the line of railway to Jhelum.

THE finds at the South African diamond fields are on the increase, and are estimated to amount in value to £5,000 a day, or £1,500,000 a year.

MR. EDEN has recommended the abolition of the post of Government Advocate at Moulmain on the occurrence of a vacancy, or on the abolition of the Recorder's Court at that place.

ONE of the best-managed tea plantations in the Kumaon district is reported this year to have produced an average of two hundred and thirty pounds of tea per acre. This is said to be unprecedented in that district.

A NEW irrigation division came into existence in the Punjab on the 1st of December, called "The Swat River Canal Project Division." Mr. A. Fermer has been appointed Executive Engineer, and Messrs. Bullock and Jones Assistant Engineers.

THE *Daily Examiner* has heard that Mr. Roberts was early last week offered the appointment of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with the possible alternative of the Deputy Collectorship of Customs, and that after several days he declined the offer.

MR. OGBOURNE, the Agent of the Joint Official Liquidator of the Albert and other companies, has requested all persons who have paid premia either in Calcutta or Madras since the suspension of the Albert Office to apply to him for a refund of the same without further delay.

ONE of the Chiefs of the Hill Tracts, who has shown a disposition to refuse assistance to the Looshai Expedition, named Behmong, has been informed by the Commissioner of Chittagong that if he does not attend unscrupulously to requisitions, his allowance will be stopped.

THERE was a farewell dinner in the Strangers' Room at the Madras Club on Saturday to Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, the chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, who is going "on furlough" for about two years to Europe. The assembly was restricted to members of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Earl of Wicklow, who came out to India with Lady Mayo, about ten months ago, with a view of seeing for himself the whole of India, has been visiting the capital of the Deccan. He put up at the Napier Hotel, and went about seeing all that could be seen at this station. His Lordship proceeded to Madras on the 18th instant, to visit the most important parts of that Presidency.

IT was the opinion of the officials at that place that a light shower of rain fell at Bushire in the end of November, but not sufficient to moisten the earth for purposes of cultivation. Should no rain fall for another three weeks, all chances of cultivation at Bushire and its environs will be lost. The poor were still suffering much from hunger, want of clothing, and exposure, and many of them were dying daily from famine and disease when the mail left.

As we stated some time ago the Hindu Maharajah of Neriad, whose nephew is to be married shortly, has resolved to expend Rs. 25,000 on the nuptial occasion. The editor of the *Madras Mail* is sorry that so much money should be spent in such a way, and thinks the Rajah "had much better send it to the *Madras Mail*, with an order that that journal shall be sent him until the end of five hundred years, by which time the payment in advance will be exhausted."

THE Government of India, in the Military Department, have decided that so long as a Staff Assistant Surgeon, who is promoted to a Staff Surgeoncy, and brought on the Indian Establishment, is doing the duty of a Surgeon, that is, in medical charge of a regiment or depot, he should be considered entitled to Indian allowances of the higher rank from the date of his promotion, provided he is for the full period within the authorized number of Staff Surgeons.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have sent a communication to the Director-General of the Post Office protesting against the despatch of the English mail steamer on Monday afternoon from Bombay, as the practical effect of such a change would be to turn Sunday into a working day. The Committee suggest that the mail might be despatched at half-past 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, which they think might be done without inconvenience to the other Presidency towns.

A MEETING of Directors and Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund was held last Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall, Calcutta, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal made to present Mr. J. B. Roberts with a testimonial for the valuable services he has rendered to the above Fund for a long period of years. The meeting empowered the Directors of the Fund to confer with Mr. Roberts, and determine, according to his wish, the form of the testimonial.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition at the Dalhousie Institute was to be opened by the Viceroy on Monday afternoon at half-past four o'clock. The Exhibition promises to be a great success, more than 300 original pictures having been received by the Committee. The hall is admirably adapted for the purposes of an Exhibition, the light being very eqally diffused. The Musical Society of the Institute were to sing at the commencement of the proceedings. The Exhibition will be open to the general public till the 2nd January.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Simla on the 15th inst., says—"We are having a continuation of fine bracing cold weather. There was every indication, however, last week of either rain or snow; but after a brief battle between the sun and clouds, the former triumphantly assumed its genial supremacy. Mistletoe and holly are likewise in profusion. There's a Christmas sensibility in its aspect, imparting a sort of sympathetic sigh, as much as to say—'Don't I wish we were where we should be, *i. e.*, in 'Merrie England,' amidst a throng of pretty girls—*Dash it!*"

WE (*Indian Daily News*) understand that Ross Mangles, Esq., Colonel Innes, and Colonel Sibley, have been appointed members of the Committee about to sit on the Commissariat Examiner's Office. Whatever may be the conclusions at which they arrive, the Controller of Military Accounts and the Commissary General have, it is said, placed on record their condemnations of the system at present in force in that office. From the action now taken, it would appear that the Government is not satisfied with the soundness of those opinions, but why or wherefore we are unable to state.

WITH reference to the order of Government referring the plans for the new Telegraph Office at Madras to the Superintending Engineer for the preparation of an estimate, the Consulting Architect has intimated to Government that, as in buildings of this kind, it is very necessary that accurate quantities should be arrived at or the estimate will be eventually exceeded, and that no one is so competent to compute these as the designer who is of necessity acquainted with every intended detail, he solicits permission to do this work himself. Government have complied with the request.

A PROPOSITION was made some time ago by the Government of Bombay to grant to the native assistants to the Revenue Commissioners (and classified with the Deputy Collectors) a travelling allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem, instead of Rs. 4 per diem, for eight months of the year, while travelling on tour as Revenue Commissioners' Dufterdars. The Government of India have, we read, acceded to the above mentioned proposition, on the understanding that the decision will not form a precedent for obliterating the distinction between the rates of travelling allowances for European and Native Deputy Collectors.

REMARKING upon the importation of British soldiers into the late Viceregal levée, where their presence was required to preserve order at the barriers, the *Indian Daily News* says—"It also, in our opinion, establishes the personal popularity of Lord Mayo, in spite of a government composed of members, General Norman excepted, as cordially disliked. We have reason to believe that an incident, in Lord Lawrence's time, when the first barrier being broken down by the crush of the public, a somewhat overhasty aide-de-camp drew his sword, has led to the present more judicious arrangement."

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, Madras, would appear to be a dread as well as a dreary place, for the *Madras Mail* sententiously observes—"Oh Death where is thy sting?" Who can pause in replying, who knows what St. Mary's Cemetery is like" (!) Here is a sentence from a lengthy description of the horrors of the place—"Overgrown with weeds, and grass, that are suggestively luxuriant; with the tombs mouldering away for want of a timely pat of cement; with everything gloomy or ghastly, and nothing consolatory in its surroundings. St. Mary's Cemetery offers a painful contrast to the neighbouring Scotch and Roman Catholic burial grounds, and to the Cathedral Cemetery."

A VERNACULAR paper, the *Oordoo Guide*, thus writes of the effort of our Government in India, at over-rapid progress:—"Much of the dissatisfaction now observable in this country is attributable to the determination of the Government to carry out European reforms and improvements with the high hand of authority, without shewing sympathy with, or respect for, the ideas, habits, and feelings of the people. We fully give our rulers credit for good intentions. We unhesitatingly affirm that in whatever they do, the Government has for its sole object the welfare of the people; but as the measures they adopt are mostly of European creation and deliberation, it not unfrequently happens that in the manner of their being applied and carried out they become the fruitful sources of evil."

MR. DALRYMPLE, who has just been appointed to the office of Sheriff of Madras, has already enjoyed the emoluments and honours of that office for five years, and the appointment is naturally provoking renewed discussion on Lord Napier's mode of using his patronage. The *Madras Times* thus remarks on it:—We think it is impossible to view Mr. Dalrymple's monopoly of the Shrievalty for so many years as otherwise than a job of a very objectionable character. It is a distinct using of public patronage for private ends. No one has any personal objection to Mr. Dalrymple, who is a man of high character, and who must be equal to the duties of the office seeing that there are no duties to perform; and of course it would be folly in him to refuse the gifts of the gods. But something more is looked for from Lord Napier. We have heard that he regards this office as peculiarly his own, to do what he likes with; and certainly he acts in that spirit. But the public believe it to be a piece of patronage held on trust for the public good, and that it is (politically speaking) a breach of trust to use it for private ends. It is intended to be a means of rewarding meritorious public services that cannot otherwise be acknowledged; and when the office is conferred year after year upon one gentleman, a relative of the Governor, who is otherwise adequately provided for, a public benefaction is undoubtedly diverted to private purposes."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

SANDRINGHAM, 19TH DEC., 5 P.M.

A bulletin just received states that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has passed a very quiet day, and that his progress in all respects is satisfactory.

LONDON, 20TH DECEMBER.

The *Times* states that M. de Lesseps is endeavouring to arrange for the purchase of the Suez Canal by the combined Powers, but that the Porte and the Khedive disapprove of the proposition.

LONDON, 19TH DECEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet, but prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.

8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 7½d.

40s. Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Captain C. S. Sturt, 6th Regiment N. I., have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Assistant Surgeon G. A. Maconochi, M. B., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Educational Department.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. ROCHE, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT G. W. SAWYER, Staff Corps, having been relieved from the Commissariat Department from the 8th inst., his services have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief from that date.

COLONEL J. A. WOOD, V.C., Staff Corps, Commandant 14th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in January next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WITH reference to G. O. No. 590, dated 6th September last, Captain H. H. Jacob, Staff Corps, having since been recommended by a medical board, has been entitled to any passage allowance payable by the Military Fund.

THE claims of Colonel Firth, late 19th M. N. I., have been taken into the favourable consideration of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, and that officer has been appointed 2nd in Command to the 35th M. N. I. about to proceed to Kamptee.

THE BERARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I don't know if you are often troubled with letters from such a remote part of the globe, but as it is Sunday, and I have nothing to do, I shall be greatly obliged if you will listen to my grumbling for a little. No doubt the good people of Bombay will say, "Why don't you go to church instead of sitting at home grumbling?" That's all very well, but where is the church? It has often struck me that it is a great reproach to Government that it should be said they leave the Berars, a country, according to the Berar Gazetteer (a very useful book), the size of Portugal, with only three churches and one parson. During the last year I have lived in one of the largest towns in Berar, and the Parson has only visited it once. The Government have built us some very fair travellers' bungalows, post offices, dispensaries, telegraph offices, &c., and while about it they might have given us another church or two. By the bye, speaking of telegraph offices, that just reminds me of another little grumble I want you to listen to. I went the other day to a large cotton mart in these parts, in fact, they tell me it's the third largest in Berar. Well, as I cantered along the road, I could not help remarking the telegraph posts, and thought to myself, at all events that's one good thing Government has done for us. I arrived at my destination, and, after having enjoyed a tub and some breakfast, was for sending a telegraphic message to a friend, but was informed that there was no office. What! no office, why there are the wires going right in front of my compound. Well, I inquired into things, and found that the Government were very anxious to open an office, but had no house. First they asked for part of the Post-office that was not in use, but the Post authorities would not hear of it at any price. Then they tried to get part of the Hospital, but the medical men cried out, What! turn poor sick men out (I don't believe there has ever been one in it) for the telegraph. Shame! shame! At last they tried the travellers' bungalow, but the Local Funds cried out, Where shall we put our travellers (that never come)? The telegraph fled in despair and has not been heard of since. The posts still stand and stare at you as you enter the town, and the wind whistles through the wires the words of that well-known song the "Forsaken"—

> "He will return, I know he will,
> He would not leave me here to rust."

The worst of it all is that the paternal Government were very anxious to build a telegraph office, but the thing was referred to a gentleman whom the Government pay for nothing else but to look after the trade of the country, and the cotton trade in particular, and who was of course supposed to know all about the requirements, but I'm afraid he did not. Well, he pooh-poohed the whole affair, and it was in consequence thrown up. See now the effect. The third largest market in Berar obliged to work quite in the dark as to what the rest of the world are doing, to the great inconvenience of themselves and everybody else that has anything to do with them, all because one man thought there was no use for a telegraph office.

People talk of bad crops and want of water in Berar, it's certainly true as far as West Berar south of the Pournar river is concerned, but north of that the crops are first-rate.

Please excuse me for the time I have taken, and believe me ever yours, GRUMBLER.

Berars, December 17.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay is ex-officio Superintendent of the Fire Brigade: the newly-appointed Deputy, who probably never saw a steam fire-engine before his arrival in Bombay, will herefore be placed in command of the Brigade. In 1865, when steam fire-engines were first introduced into Bombay, the Municipality considered it necessary to incur a very large expenditure in sending Mr. Edginton to England for the purpose of receiving a special training to fit him for the post of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. Now, a man without any training, and without any knowledge of the working of the Brigade, is considered a fit person to be placed in command of it. Either such a man must be unfit to take charge of the Brigade, or the money expended by the Municipality in training Mr. Edginton was unnecessarily spent. The Bench of Justices may please themselves which horn of this dilemma they accept. There is a trained Chief Engineer in the Brigade now; but of course his utility will be paralysed by placing him under the orders of a man who knows nothing about the work. Practice makes perfect in most things, and no doubt the new commander of the Fire Brigade will in course of time learn all about it; but, while he is learning, a considerable amount of valuable property may be destroyed, and Bombay folks may also learn that a fire when it breaks out will not burn slower, nor be extinguished one bit sooner by having at the head of the Fire Brigade a man who does not know how to handle it. May I ask why do the Justices pitchfork a man into a place where he is likely to do more harm than good for the public? When the appointment of Deputy in the Water Police became vacant, it was filled up by a Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 250 per month, thereby saving Rs. 450 a month for Government; so also should the vacancy of Deputy in the City Police be similarly filled up in accordance with the regulations, which are very clear upon this point, and which direct that the successor of the present incumbent shall be a Superintendent commencing on a salary of Rs. 250 per month. Now, instead of adhering to these regulations, a Mofussil Inspector of Police of about two years' standing is to be appointed Acting Deputy on a salary of Rs. 400 per month. Such a man can have only a very limited knowledge of police duties, and cannot have any knowledge at all of the duties of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, yet the Bench of Justices by their recent Resolution sanction Rs. 150 personal allowance for him in addition to the amount allowed by the regulations and sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The monthly salary allowed by the regulations for the present Deputy, and sanctioned by Government, is Rs. 450 and Rs. 50 horse allowance, to which amount the Bench of Justices add Rs. 300, making a total of Rs. 800 per month. Now, by sanctioning half of this amount for the Acting Deputy, the Bench have given him Rs. 150 per month more than the amount allowed by Government. The Justices are sometimes very liberal with the tax-payers' money. Probably some ingenious Justice will by and bye recommend that the Government discharge fourteen sepoys on Rs. 11 each to cover this amount, and leave a balance of Rs. 4 to the credit of the Municipal Fund. Apparently Mr. Hope is the right man in the right place, and doubtless when he has had time to go into details, and see things in their proper light, the Bench will not again be asked to pass such another Resolution as that which granted Rs. 150 per month to the new Deputy in addition to the salary allowed by the regulations and fixed by Government for him.

B. B.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 25TH NOV.

UNDER the Empire people used always to complain of the monotony of public events. The newspapers scorned the idea that the Press was instituted to give news to the ignorant multitude, they all vied with one another in desperate attempts at making *esprit*, and generally succeeded in bewildering their readers with fantastic effusions of doubtful interpretation. No editor of a journal, not even the standard respectable manager of the *Débats*, would dream of publishing his sheet without a *feuilleton* or serial story ending spasmodically every day at a critical junction. Now, although we are still considerably dosed with this sort of coloured sweetmeat, the confectioner's shop has ceased to be the only purveyor to his Majesty the public. The war, and the confusion which followed it, have created an ever-increasing demand for genuine and authentic information. There have been too many scenes of stirring interest in their ghostly reality to allow the fiction writer the free exercise of his pen. The untutored pen of the common soldier became of greater value than the powerful imagination of the fashionable novelists. "Facts, facts! give us facts," shouted the people who bought up newspapers as fast as they could be printed, and great was the indignation when that king of fiction (among newspapers), the *Figaro*, invented *canard* after *canard*. In those days the police would be called on to enter the editorial office and arrest the reporter who had imagined spurious news—good or bad. The impetus given then has continued down to the present time, and, when the twenty-one political journals published daily in Paris give different versions of the same event, we have the satisfaction of knowing that some kind of attempt has been made at getting correct information. But the *Débats* and the *Temps* are still the only two serious papers that we possess. In any one of the others you may expect to find such information as this—"Lord Lyons, British Ambassador of Paris, will shortly proceed to India as Viceroy and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's colonial possessions. Prince Alfred will assist him in Australia, where a palatial residence is being erected to receive the Royal scion." This astounding revelation is placed at the end of the sheet, and headed latest news. Yesterday evening I stopped as usual on the Boulevards to buy one or two of these *articles de Paris*, and the old lady in possession of the kiosque suggested that I should buy the *Gazette de Paris*. "There is a good piece of news this evening. Has Monsieur heard it?" "No." Then I hand over three sous and receive the valuable *Gazette* in exchange. "The Russians are going to war with the Prussians, and will be in Berlin before long." Such was the conclusion the old lady had arrived at, and with which she startled me before I could unfold the printed tale. Turning to the 'Latest News,' I found the following [illegible] the authority of a St. Petersburg journal [illegible] assured that the Russian [illegible] has sent his passports to the Emperor of [illegible] who has accepted them." The old proverb says that there is no smoke without fire: but we may be better understood here if it were reversed, for there is so much smoke over every spark that it effectually blinds one to any fire there may be in the distance.

M. Villemessant, the editor of the *Figaro*, has just introduced the fashion of 'interviewing' in France. He has been down to Lucerne, in Switzerland, and interviewed his King. According to his own account the Comte de Chambord was delighted to see him, and confided to him many important observations which M. Villemessant is of course not at liberty to publish. The enterprising editor appears to have undertaken this journey with the object of persuading Henri V. to abdicate or to unite his claims to those of the Duc d'Aumale or Orleanists. The Comte's reply to the first proposition was an emphatic "Never, never, never,"—and to the other alternative, that he was always ready to open his arms to the younger branches of his family, they had only to come to him. M. Villemessant remarked that it was rather difficult for two men each holding a flag in their hand to rush into one another's arms. This happy blending of metaphor and simile—so suggestive to me of a circus manœuvre—brought the vexed question of the flag on the tapis. Monseigneur appeared to be as obstinate on this point as on the subject of abdication, and clung to his colour like a genuine son of Henri IV. In truth, the whole question is figured by the white flag, and though M. Villemessant declares that he cannot understand why a country should be deprived of its legitimate Sovereign because of a coloured flag, public opinion certainly admires, if it does not adopt, this grand Monarch. Were the Comte de Chambord to concede ground to the Orleanists and rear the tricolour even with the fleur-de-lys [illegible] ed on the red, white, and blue [illegible] immediately take rank with the motley crowd of adventurers who are hovering about M. [illegible]. An Englishman, whatever be his political [illegible] of such an innate love for old institutions, not because they are always good, but because they are old, must look with approval on this last representative of a glorious line of kings. For my part, though I should be sorry to see France return to the Bourbon dynasty, I am glad to see that there is yet one man left in the country who holds the traditional honour of his name and flag dearer than the power-at any-price system which is the motive power of all the disorder we have seen of late and shall see in the future.

Since I wrote last we have had no very striking event to enliven our reactionary leisure, but, considering that we give ourselves out as model republicans, we may be said to be progressing very pleasantly in the path of glory. Whenever the thorns and thistles lie closer together than is agreeable, we threaten the present Government with immediate annihilation, and praise Napoleon III., Duc d'Aumale, Comte Chambord, Gambetta, even the Communists, by asserting that in their time things were differently, and of course better, managed. The other day we were so short of small change, and so many people were refusing twenty-franc notes that nothing more or less than a rising among the workmen was expected, and each party was certain that such a rising would be favourable to its idol. So we all shouted ourselves hoarse and wrote long leaders proving that unless M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Minister of Finance, did cause more francs to be coined, the crisis would soon take the form of a revolution, &c. A day or two ago, two or three banking companies put all our rhetoric to shame by issuing, with Government sanction, paper money for five and two francs. Then we who had looked upon a 20-franc Bank of France note as so much troublesome paper crowded into all the Exchange shops and eagerly bought up the fresh-looking *coupures*. Some of us even paid a premium to obtain the paper! Such is the charm of novelty.

The trial of the thirteen insurgents accused of having pillaged M. Thiers' house came to an end yesterday. Four of them, Arnaud, Gambon, [illegible] and Rauvier, who formed part of the Comité of Public Salvation, are in England, and were condemned for having 'saved' articles of vertu from the President's house to twenty years' hard labour, 5,000 francs fine, and to the loss of their civil rights. Only one of the prisoners, a man named Fenlaine, was visited with a similar sentence, the other seven got off with from ten to one year's prison. The great sensation of the week was the sentences of death pronounced against the five men convicted of having taken an active part in the murder of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas. The men all protest their innocence, and since the verdict have given their warders no little trouble with repeated attempts at committing suicide. The groans and cries of these poor wretches can sometimes be heard as you pass by the Prison St. Pierre at Versailles. Before this can reach you the telegraph will have informed you of the decisions arrived at by the *Commission des Graces*, which is now considering the final appeal to many of the principal chiefs of the insurrection. There is more interest manifested in the result of these deliberations than in any of the numerous courts-martial which are sitting, and will probable continue to sit for some months to come. The sympathy felt for Rossel, captain of Engineers, and ex-Minister of War to the Commune, is all but universal, and, if the report is confirmed that the Commission has decided to let the law take its course, the Government will have committed a most unpopular act. At the time of his trial, now nearly three months ago, I wrote to you an account of the different circumstances which attended his examination and condemnation, and I need now hardly enlarge on the cruelty of delaying the execution of the sentence, if military discipline made it a *sine quâ non*. I dined last night with Colonel Rossel père, and my poor friend's mother and sister. I shall not attempt to describe the agony of mind in which this unhappy family is awaiting the issue of this last hope. Eager to obtain information from every source, his relations and friends have been gliding about the prison house and Presidential palace as anxious nurse and doctor watch over the sick bed of a gradually expiring son. Twice has Rossel been condemned to death, his appeals to the Court of Revision and Cassation have been rejected. One more No, and this truly remarkable and loveable man has ceased to exist. I am told that he is tranquil and unconcerned as ever, working as constantly and assiduously as if he were again at the École Polytechnique. It is a crying shame that such a man should be kept three months in durance vile under sentence of death, while Bazaine, who surrendered Metz and [illegible] the enemy with 170,000 men, is allowed to enjoy his life and liberty in Paris. Petitions without number are being sent in to the [illegible] officers of all arms, students of all [illegible] professions, barristers, Protestant [illegible]

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journalists, ladies of every rank, are deluging M. Thiers with the most earnest supplications to spare Captain Rossel's life. It is to me a most anomalous and unintelligible thing that there should be such a thing as a Committee of Pardons. Much as we desire that so honest and capable a man as Rossel should not die like an ordinary [illegible] soldier who deserts to the enemy for money or promotion, it seems to me woefully illogical that there should be a regular justice in the form of military tribunals narrowly and jealously controlled by the highest Civil Courts, and an irregular justice in the form of Deputies and a President who have unlimited power to confirm, mitigate, or quash the sentences passed by the recognized law of the country. Such a proceeding is undoubtedly the relic of feudal ages, when, as now, in many other countries the divine right of supreme pardon was supposed to be vested in the King or his Prime Minister, but to find this paternal justice wielded by an Assembly of Deputies who can have no pretension to divine right is, to say the least of it, very curious. Ferré, the Communal Prefect of Police, convicted of having murdered the hostages, is the only other man whose sentence it is thought will be carried out. Not a voice is raised in his favour. Public opinion would be as much shocked if he were pardoned as if Rossel were executed. But in all this, I must repeat, it is sad to think that public opinion should be taken into account.

I am afraid I have rather transgressed my duties as correspondent and written to you rather of the things I think than of the facts I see. But, mindful of the lesson which was flogged into me at Eton, I will endeavour to act up to the Latin grammar maxim, "Nunquam sera est ad bonos mores via." Paris has certainly taken a new lease of life. The *beau monde* is throwing open its doors in all directions, nearly all the Embassies are holding their weekly receptions, and in a short time we may expect to be invited to State balls. On the 16th of December, M. Léon Say, the prefect of the Seine, offers a banquet to no less a person than the Lord Mayor of London, who is coming over to return the visit which his Paris confrère paid him about a month ago. The English are very popular just now with the Parisians. It would be idle to form conjectures as to the reason why, for it may only be a natural consequence of the extreme bitterness they showed towards all the British subjects during the war. In the Rue Vivienne there is to be seen a large shop filled with innumerable subscription lists bearing the sign manual of all the inhabitants of Paris who wish to present some material token of thanks to jolly old England for all the good things she sent in to the French capital after the German siege. Americans are also deservedly popular: the girls are so pretty, the men so fond of going about with them, and spending dollars with such goodwill, that the pleasure-mongers are looking forward to large profits.

M. Thiers received a deputation the other day from Dieppe. It would seem that this already much-frequented watering place has obtained leave from Government to open gambling saloons which are to rival the *Roulette* and *Trente et Quarante* prosperity of Baden and Homburg. Several other watering places are going to apply for permission, and it is rumoured that in Paris itself a company is about to make propositions to M. Thiers on the same subject. In Germany, as you know, all public gambling-houses are to be closed after the season of 1872, so that in point of pecuniary speculation the French Government will not make such a bad thing of the licence, but one trembles to think of the moral or rather immoral effect it will have on the resident population of Paris. The Parisian, when consulted, naturally replies that he will not be such a fool as to empty his light purse on to the green baize; he intends to leave the games to his foreign guests, and sees in tables a great attraction which will make Paris more than ever the pleasure garden of the world. In the opinion of those who have nothing to gain by the innovation it will simply turn the city into a gigantic 'hell,' and supply a substantial argument to the 'moralists' who delight in calling this charming city "the modern Babylon." It is said that, in bidding the Dieppe gentlemen farewell, M. Thiers expressed his intention of looking up his faithful subjects next summer and taking a dip on the old Norman Coast where to the refreshing breeze of the sea will then be added the luring jingle of gold pieces as they are raked to and fro by the croupier.

Now, sir, before closing this letter, I have a confession to make, and must preface it by humbly petitioning for all the indulgence you are capable of extending to a hardened culprit. For I acknowledge my guilt and am determined to ease my conscience by making a clear breast of my offence. Without waiting to consult you on the subject, I have deliberately used your name to interview one of the greatest men of the age. It was very wrong of me I know, for you may disapprove the principle of 'interviewing,' and consider me doubly impudent as an interviewer on false pretences. Yesterday the weather was bitterly cold, flakes of snow were falling lazily from a weird-looking sky, and for three whole days not a gleam of sunlight had come to cheer us. I was walking in the neighbourhood of the Rue de la Paix, seeking whom I might devour, when some evil spirit prompted me to pay an official visit to Monsieur Worth, the great Parisian tailor—I beg his pardon—designer of lady's dresses. If his fame should not yet have reached you, pray inscribe his name in your tablets, and when you come to Paris speak of him familiarly as 'Worth,' if you do not wish to be looked on as an eccentric barbarian. But I am supposing an impossibility, the celebrated artist is only too well known to husbands and fathers of families. A footman in his master's livery takes my card, and returns with the answer that Monsieur is occupied for the moment, but that, if I do not mind waiting in the drawing room, he will be pleased to receive me. With ill-concealed emotion I penetrate into this temple of art, and look curiously around me. To my horror the man closes the door, and leaves me alone with a thousand reflections of myself cast back, and multiplied too infinitely by walls lined with mirrors. Never have I felt so ill at ease as I did with these never-ending reproductions of myself, and I was heartily glad when the folding doors were opened again by the servant in plush. "Would I follow him to Monsieur Worth's apartment?" After a long walk through a suite of rooms all bearing testimony to the exquisite taste of the tenant, we reached what I immediately perceived to be the *sanctum sanctorum* of the master himself. I delivered myself of the conventional apology for intruding on his valuable time, and received in return a most cordial welcome from a dapper little man in morning dress and snow-white linen. "What could he do for me. Should he wait on Madame?" Here I was driven to the humiliation of owning that I was still a bachelor, but, as he immediately gave me a look of compassion which deprived me of all self-possession, I hinted that I was not altogether without expectation of a happier state, and was glad to see that he did not express any surprise at a gross piece of conceit on my part. So far from doing anything of the kind, he [illegible] some wonderful white silk which he was going to operate on with his scissors, and gave me such a knowing wink that, strange to say, I longed to give him an order. But I turned my tongue seven times round and prudently informed the tempter that I was your correspondent, and had come to draw information at the fountain head of fashion. You should have seen the ray of gladness which shot across his countenance. I was no longer a man to be pitied, but a visitor to be pleased, and as if all your fair readers had at once become his customers he proceeded to dazzle my eyes with dresses of the most sublime conception both as to form and colour. "If all our ladies were not obliged to dress in different shades of half-mourning I could shew you greater variety," said the showman, "but here is a dress which I have made for Madame de C——. What do you think of it? Wait a little, you must see it worn before you pronounce." He rang the bell, and Jeanne, one of the prettiest log figures I have ever seen, was told to don the dress for my inspection. To be up to the occasion I produced my pocket book and prepared to take short-hand notes of this marvellous composition. In less time than it takes me to put my coat on Jeanne returned, a dozen wax candles were lit, and then a vision broke on me which struck me dumb with admiration. Then I was seized with despair as I reflected that I should never be able to describe what I saw. Indeed, I think I expressed my unqualified approval of Worth [illegible] *chef* [illegible] at my not being able to impart the enthusiasm I felt. On referring to my note-book I find I wrote the following under his dictation—"Jupe et tunique, [illegible] bouillonnes et de [illegible] de satin [illegible] relevés, enlacée dans un [illegible] de roses variées," but this does not give you any idea of the thing of beauty I enjoyed in [illegible]. If however your lady friends will plead for me and so far encourage me in the perilous task I have imposed on myself, I will in my next make another and I trust more successful attempt at describing the fashions of the Republic.

AN IRISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—An action [illegible] occupied a Dublin [illegible] laid at £2,000. [illegible] of Rathgar-road, [illegible] Mr. Joseph Byrne, [illegible] William-street, in [illegible] gar. It appeared [illegible] eeves was engaged [illegible] and that she was [illegible] of two of Mr [illegible] rriage. Defendant [illegible] plaintiff and pro [illegible]

NEWS-LETTER.

MEERUT.

DECEMBER 12.

THE troops have at last made a move; the 8th Bengal Cavalry marched on Sunday morning, and Robart's Horse yesterday morning, both being ordered to halt at Gazeeabad awaiting further instructions, and the three batteries of artillery made a start at 9 o'clock this morning. As the latter corps left their lines with as serious an aspect as though they had just left their homes for *real* active service one could not help a feeling of misgiving; but all was changed when the Hussar band made its appearance at the Mall, and took the lead with an enlivening quick-step. By a divisional order of the 9th, the ammunition and magazine stores were to be consigned to the Royal Artillery magazines. It is said by several creditably-informed persons, among others, some of the medical profession, that a case of cholera occurred in the 3rd N. I. either yesterday night or this morning. The 32nd (Pioneers) M. I. marched in yesterday morning from Raneekhet *en route* for Delhi, apparently the ultimate destination of most corps now. Captain H. Roban, from Lahore, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel Brander's locum tenens, while the latter is engaged as second in charge of the Commissariat at the Camp of Exercise, and Mr. Matthews, from Delhi, has arrived to take over subordinate charge of the Commissariat godowns from Mr. Owens, who also proceeds to the Camp. It is strange that the 105th, who should proceed by rail on 14th, according to the original programme, have not received some final orders of marching, but who can assert positively that the Camp *will* be formed even at this near date?

DECEMBER 13.

The 3rd Goorkhas marched in this morning from Almorah *en route* to Delhi, and a sturdy, active body of men they are.

DECEMBER 14.

The 4th Hussars marched out this morning for the Camp of Exercise.—*Mofussilite.*

BOMBAY.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in the Town Hall to-day, at half-past five o'clock.

SIR DINKUR RAO.—A Poona correspondent of a native contemporary states that Sir Dinkur Rao is shortly expected at that station.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 45 feet; at the corresponding period last year the water in the lake measured 54 feet.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. God[illegible]ehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received up to the 19th inst. Rs. 15,571, on account of the Persian Famine Fund.

THE "POONA DNYAN PRAKASH."—The *Poona Dnyan Prakash*, an Anglo-Marathi newspaper, now published once a week at Poona, is to appear twice a week from next month.

HEAD CLERK TO THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.—The head clerk to the Sanitary Commissioner having misappropriated some small sums of money, a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from E. D. S., and Rs. 10 from Essoobjee Adumjee, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

DACOITY AT POONA.—On Sunday last a dacoity was committed in one of the talookas of the Poona Collectorate. The dacoits were apprehended the same night by the exertions of some of the native residents of the talooka.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Francis Loeb, a seaman of the ship Royal Sovereign, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—We would remind our readers that the annual meeting and exhibition of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society will take place this afternoon in the Town Hall, at 4 o'clock. Entrance by the front.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Judge Spencer, a baker named D. M. Da Racha sued Dr. W. K. Fogerty to recover Rs. 210-12-3, amount due for bread supplied to defendant. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 144-4-2, and costs.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two native prostitutes were charged with having failed to present themselves for medical examination. They were each sentenced to a week's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, to suffer further imprisonment for a week.

MORE PERSIAN PARSEES.—On Monday, five more Persian Parsees arrived from Yezd by a native craft. They were in such a miserable condition when landed that they had even no clothes on their persons. They were immediately provided with clothes, and were taken by Mr. Bomanshaw Cowasjee to the Chowpatty Dhurumshalla.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE GAEKWAR.—The *Suria Prakash*, a Surat paper, states—"Cumabaee, the daughter of H. H. Mulharao, recently gave birth to a son. Nobody has seen the child, but it is beautiful, and has been born under an auspicious star. Cumabaee is very intelligent, and she pays more attention to State affairs than anything else."

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER TO THE MUNICIPALITY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. Hope, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, has written to Government, asking their permission to increase the salary of Mr. Walton, now Assistant Executive Engineer to the Municipality, from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200, and to appoint him as Acting Executive Engineer.

MR. HOPE AND THE TENDER FOR BULLOCKS.—The *Bombay Chabook* says—"Mr. Hope seems to be anxious to perform his work to the satisfaction of others, and if he continues so he will endear himself to the public. Tenders were invited to supply bullocks to the Municipality, and he called to his office those who had sent their tenders. On their coming to the office, Mr. Hope opened the tenders in their presence and that of Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer; and he told them in Gujrathi that he intended to accept the tender of the man who had entered at the lowest price, and asked whether they had any objection to raise against it. They one and all said that they had nothing to say against it."

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—A Banya woman named Jewabai yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against Khimjee Bholaram and a man named Ramdas under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday morning, the prosecutrix, who is a married woman, went to the house of Thakee, woman, on the occasion of a marriage there, and about 8 P.M., as she was coming downstairs, to go home, Ramdas who was standing at the door of a room at the part of the staircase, seized her by her arm and dragged her inside the room, where she found the other man Khimjee. Both the accused then behaved indecently towards her. She gave an alarm, when the men ran away.

HIGH COURT.—21ST DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

MOTION.

410 & 411-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass vs. Ootumchund Manockchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Leathes and Crawford—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and C. Tyabjee.

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

233-70—P. Dinshaw—Eduljee Sorabjee vs. J. A. Littlewood—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

455-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—The Commercial Bank vs. Bhanjee Nundoo—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

132-71—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Byramjee Eduljee vs. Nanabhoy Jewanjee Gazdar—G. J. Mody.

764-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Khunderao Morojee vs. Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba—J. Gopall.

6-71—J. Gopall—Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba and another vs. Khunderao Morojee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

118-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Rowjee Dadaram vs. Govindjee Luckmichund and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

474-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Govindjee Luckmichund and others vs. Rowjee Dadaram—Shapurjee H. Patuck.

10-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another vs. D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Vissondass Jumnadass vs. Sewlall Motilall—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

150-71—Khunderao Morojee—Thucker Shamjee Khetjee vs. Robert L. King and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

154-70—D. S. Gargil—Kesservaboo widow and another vs. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and others—No appearance.

156-70—In Person—Bomanjee Maneckjee vs. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company—No appearance.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRAYERS BY THE HINDOOS OF AKULCOTE STATE.

A SPECIAL prayer meeting of the Hindoo community of Akulcote was held on Sunday, the 17th instant, in Shree Gunputee Temple in connection with the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by His Highness the young Raja of Akulcote, Bapoo Saheb Karbharee, Nana Saheb Neidhish, Dr. Hunmuntrow, Mr. Dhakojee Fouzdar, and many other Mankuries and native officials of that state. The object of assembling the special meeting was explained to the congregation in Marathi by Mr. Shunkerrao Vakeel, who told them that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was very ill, and that as they all enjoyed great privileges and happiness under the British rule, it was their duty to express their gratitude and pray to God for the speedy recovery of the Heir-Apparent of our most benevolent and gracious Queen Victoria. A kirtun then commenced and the usual form of blessing on behalf of the Prince read in Marathi. On the conclusion of the [illegible] a song in Marathi, "God save the Prince," was sung, and [illegible] were then distributed to the [illegible] the assembly.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE brig RANEE OF COCHIN, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jaffna with a cargo of cocoanuts.

THE ship MUNSOORY, 1,124 tons, Captain Loreinzen, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

THE ship CLYDE, 1,140 tons, Captain E. Shrewsbury, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE ship JANE LAW 1,272 tons, Captain P. Sampson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE ship ST. BERNARD, 933 tons, Captain A. L. Taylor, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE P. AND O. CO's s. s. SURAT, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 838 bales of cotton, 1,326 chests of Malwa opium, and Mrs. A. B. Scott as a passenger for Galle.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 16th inst. per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Sumatra:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Hastead, Col Playfair, Mr MacKenzie, Mrs Sullivan and son, Mrs Andrews.
From Brindisi to Madras—Mr W Hutchins, Mrs Balfour and 2 daughters.
From Brindisi to Calcutta—Major A R Comber, Col E Davidson, Mr C Palmer, Mr W J Treacher, Mr C Whitney and Mr T Whitney.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Col and Mrs Davies and infant, Mr and Mrs Adkin, Mrs Thuiller and 2 daughters, Mr W A Bognand, Mrs C E Alexander, Hon Mr and Mrs Harding, Mrs Schalch, child and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs Little, Mrs Stewart, Mr D R Murray, Mr Gamble, Mr J Robertson and Mr Skinner.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Lawney and Mr Park.

The Sumatra took the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Colonel and Mrs Innes and three native servants, Mr F Gilbert Nicolay and native servant, Mr G FitzGerald and three native servants, and one native (deck.)

THE DAY OF DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 13th Dec. 1871.

F. R. Hogg, Esquire, Officiating Director General of the Post Offices of India, Calcutta.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of [illegible] November 1870, explaining the Post Office arrangements in connection with the [illegible] to dispatch the English mail steamer [illegible] Bombay on Monday evening at 5½ P.M. when the Mont Cenis tunnel would be completed and the mails despatched through Italy and France,—in reference to which proposal it was pointed out by the Committee of this Chamber that Monday 5½ P.M. would be very inconvenient for the mercantile community of this place, I am now to state that the announcement made by the P. and O. Company in the newspapers, that the arrangements referred to are to come into operation less than a month hence, and that the first despatch on Monday will be made on the 8th January, has come upon the mercantile community here as a surprise, and there is a very strong feeling throughout the community against the arrangement.

When the reasons of the Director General for proposing the arrangement, as in his view the best for all the Presidencies, were communicated to the Chamber, there appeared to be, owing to the war in Europe, the unfinished condition of the Mont Cenis tunnel and the incomplete state of communication on the through lines of railway in India, so much uncertainty about the proposed arrangement coming into force at the date proposed, that the Committee could then only recognise the difficulty of proposing any arrangement which, while it might be approved by Bombay, would not also be inconvenient to the other Presidencies, and they expressed a hope that in the event of any modification of the Director General's proposal being afterwards made, he would at the same time make such modification in a manner that would be more convenient to Bombay, though it now appears no modification was either proposed or made.

The Committee of this Chamber, after again examining the matter in its various bearings, consider that the despatch of the mail steamer from Bombay may be made on *Tuesday evening* at 5½ P.M. instead of Monday, without inconvenience to the other Presidency towns. By despatching the mail from Calcutta on Saturday evening and from Madras on Sunday morning, both mails would be received in Bombay on Tuesday about noon, and these dates of despatch could in no way inconvenience the mercantile community of either place.

As regards Calcutta, the merchants would be in precisely the same position as those of Bombay are now, and as regards Madras, business would in any case be closed on Saturday afternoon, and the despatch of the mail next morning would be no inconvenience whatever.

I am to point out that the practical effect of a despatch of the mail steamer on Monday afternoon from Bombay will be to turn Sunday into a working day, and that is a result which the Committee feel assured would be deplored by every authority in India from the Governor General downwards.

I am further to observe that a Tuesday evening despatch from Bombay will more effectually secure the object so greatly desired by the London merchants, namely, the receipt of the Indian mail on Monday, than is likely to be the case under the arrangement that has been announced for Monday evening.

The mail when despatched by the Mont Cenis route, and through France via Calais, will probably generally reach London in twenty days. This would bring the Indian mail to London on Sunday by a despatch of the mail from Bombay on Monday, and so bring about a result not desired by the London authorities; whereas by a Tuesday's despatch from Bombay, the cases would be few indeed in which the mail would arrive in London on Sunday, while a Monday's receipt might be calculated upon with fair regularity, and even if the receipt were to be on Tuesday it would be still no less convenient for the London merchants and the London Post Office.

I am also to mention for your information that the Committee of the Chamber have ascertained from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company that Tuesday would suit that company quite as well as Monday, and would in no way interfere with their general arrangements.

In conclusion, I am to request you will be good enough to favour the Committee with a reply at your earliest convenience after receipt hereof, and they trust that, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, you will be able to meet the wishes of Bombay by altering the mail arrangements in conformity with the suggestion now made.—I have, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEY.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. It was refused on the last Court day.

Clerk of the Court—No notices have been served on the execution creditors.

Mr. Starling—The execution creditors are bound to appear here to oppose the application, if they choose to do so.

The Commissioner said the rules of the Court must be obeyed; and referred to the rule which requires that applications for interim orders must be made in Court, and that four days' notice should be given to the execution creditors. The application was, therefore, refused.

RE BHANJEE JEWRAZ AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the case for four months, on the ground that there was every likelihood of insolvent being able to compromise with his creditors.

Clerk of the Court—No affidavit has been filed, and no notice given.

The Commissioner directed that the affidavit should be filed and the notices given. The application to stand over.

RE PRANJEEVUNDAS DOOLUBDAS.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement on the ground that the insolvent was trying to compromise with his creditors. Creditors to the amount of Rs. 80,000 had already signed a deed of settlement, and only creditors to the amount of Rs. 7,000 remained to be settled with. The Commissioner directed that the case should not be brought on until the first Court day in March 1872.

RE MAHADEW PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. It was stated that insolvent had just received news of the death of his father.

The Commissioner refused the application. One of the opposing creditors had given notice to apply that the insolvent's petition should be dismissed for want of prosecution; and insolvent must wait until the application came on in its turn.

The application was afterwards made, when the Clerk of the Court stated that the petition was filed on the 19th January last, since which time insolvent had not been near the Court. The Commissioner dismissed the petition.

RE KRISHNARAO GOPINATH.

On the application of Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, the insolvent was granted three months' time to settle with his creditors.

RE DYAL COMERSEY.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for a protection order. There was no opposition although notices has been served on the opposing creditors. The application was granted.

RE MAHADERAM MUNCHARAM.

In this case the petition was presented on the 23rd August 1871, but nothing had been done since, and an opposing creditor on that ground applied that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, on behalf of the insolvent, stated that his client had been trying to compromise with his creditors, and hence the delay. Some of them had been already settled with.

The Commissioner thought insolvent had no real intention to proceed with the petition, which was, therefore, dismissed.

RE DADABHOY COWASJEE.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,210, but this was his third insolvency since 1866. The Commissioner adjourned his discharge without protection for two months.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

George Mann, a European, and Agustinho Affonso, a Portuguese, did not appear to proceed with their petitions, which were accordingly dismissed.

[illegible] To the [illegible] following [illegible] insolvents [illegible] Ramchunder, a surveyor, liabilities Rs. 2,915. Ramjee Dyajee, a compositor, liabilities Rs. 2,233. Jairam Jetha, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 1,327. Muncherjee Shapurjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,12,609. Hajee Ahmed bin Yacoob, a horse-dealer, liabilities Rs. 18,249. Goolam Mohideen Gowtay and others, tobacco-dealers, liabilities Rs. 3,201. Darashaw Nusserwanjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 3,685. Khuteeza Boo, widow, liabilities Rs. 2,841. Rahimbhoy Momujee, a painter, liabilities Rs. 2,088. Sojpall Damjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 42,326. Sewram Trimbuk, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,928. Vincent Manoel, *alias* Manoel Fernandes, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,526.

APPLICATION FOR A FINAL CERTIFICATE.

RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, an application was made for a final certificate as a trader to the abovenamed insolvent, who was sentenced by the present Chief Justice in June 1869 to be imprisoned for two years under the penal section of the Insolvent Act. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Marriott for two of the opposing creditors, Messrs. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chotya and Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desaee.

Mr. Marriott referred at considerable length to the proceedings connected with the hearing of the insolvent's case, full reports of which appeared in our paper at the time. The insolvent was sentenced by the present Chief Justice to be imprisoned for two years; but he remained in jail only ten months, and was then discharged under a medical certificate. Turning to the insolvent's general balance sheet, the learned counsel said it would appear there was an admitted deficiency of Rs. 1,50,000, which the insolvent failed to account for, and property to which amount, in the opinion of the then presiding Commissioner, the insolvent had succeeded in concealing. The Chief Justice further found that there was another sum of Rs. 50,000 which the insolvent had not accounted for; so that altogether there was a deficiency, upon the finding of the Chief Justice, of no less a sum than two lacs of rupees to be accounted for by the insolvent. Instead of admitting a heavy liability to Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Desaee, insolvent put him down as a debtor in his schedule; but the Court, after a long enquiry, found that insolvent, instead of being a creditor of Dhunjeebhoy, was a debtor to him to the extent of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000. In entertaining an application for the benefit of section 60 of the Act, that is for a final certificate as a trader, which was the highest privilege which the Court could confer upon an insolvent, the Court would, the learned counsel submitted, look into the antecedents of the insolvent. The insolvent in this case had been pronounced guilty of fraud, perjury, concealment of property, and other graver offences of concealing his books and tampering with them in order to defraud his creditors. Reading from the judgment of the Chief Justice in sentencing the insolvent under the penal section of the Act, Mr. Marriott said this was a proper case in which, before giving him a *carte blanche* to trade again, the Court should enquire what had been the conduct of the insolvent and the course of his dealings as disclosed at the hearing of the case. The effect of granting a final certificate would be, that the insolvent would be able to get at the large amount of deficiency for which he had not accounted, would be able to start afresh in trade, and laugh at his creditors on their inability to reach any subsequent property he might become possessed of. His liabilities were Rs. 2,24,000; and only one of the creditors had been able to get back Rs. 10,000 on property mortgaged to him. The creditors had in fact received nothing in the shape of dividend from the Official Assignee. The liabilities still remained at upwards of two lacs of rupees. The matter was an exceedingly important one for the Court to consider. It might be that the two lacs were kept in the hands of some accommodating friend or relative, and that the insolvent only awaited the granting of a final certificate to get back the amount into his possession. And if it were so, the final certificate once granted, his creditors would not be able to reach him. The result would be that the insolvent might easily start afresh in trade with two lacs, leaving in the hands of the Official Assignee the magnificent sum of Rs. 99-8-0 to be divided among his creditors. The affidavits filed in answer to the present application and the remarks of the Chief Justice, showed that the insolvent had been guilty of almost every offence mentioned in the Act, of which a fraudulent insolvent could be guilty. The learned counsel said he should have asked that the application be rejected; but he now applied that judgment for two lacs should be entered up against the insolvent in the name of an officer of the Court.

Mr. Mayhew was going to address the Court for the insolvent; but for want of time, the Commissioner adjourned the matter until the 10th January 1872.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—20TH DEC.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

ACTION FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

VISRAM EBRAHIM v. WILLIAM ANDERSON, MASTER OF THE SHIP ROYAL SAXON.

MR. JEHANGHIER MERWANJEE, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Langley (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) for defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 48, being the amount due for short delivery of six bags of rice.

Mr. Langley, for the defence, argued that under a clause of the bill of lading the captain was protected, inasmuch as the ship sprang a leak, made much water, by which the goods in question were damaged.

Mr. Jehanghier contended that the captain was bound to satisfy the average adjuster appointed by the parties that so many bags had been short delivered by by him and that that was the result of an act of God. If the captain had failed to discharge his duty on this point, he was certainly liable, for otherwise how else was the average adjuster to know how many and whose bags were delivered and not delivered.

Mr. Langley—We say that the goods were damaged.

His Honor—Your remedy is against the underwriters.

Mr. Jehanghier—How can they proceed against the underwriters?

His Honor—When the bags were all wet how can you identify them?

Mr. Jehanghier—He only delivered 600 bags.

Mr. Langley submitted that this was a claim for short delivery, and the captain had delivered as much as he could.

Mr. Jehanghier said that the captain should give a memorandum to the average adjuster.

His Honor—Did you enter into a covenant with him?

Mr. Jehanghier said that he wanted to know from the defendant how many and whose bags were delivered and whose bags were not delivered.

Captain William Anderson was then called—He put in the protest and the average agreement. By the bill of lading he shipped 680 bags of rice from Calcutta, and out of those he delivered 674. The bags were washed away on account of the vessel making water. Everything that could be done was done to protect the ship in the interest of the shippers by himself, and his officers, and crew.

His Honor to Mr. Jehanghier—I think this is all you want?

Mr. Jehanghier—Yes Sir.

The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

Two other similar actions were brought against the defendant, and the circumstances being similar the plaintiffs were nonsuited.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BHATTIA MERCHANT.

THE further hearing of the case against Mowjee Khimjee, a Bhattia merchant, who is charged with cheating the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co., was yesterday proceeded with before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate.

Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) defended the accused.

Mr. Griffith Griffiths said—I am the representative in Bombay of Messrs. Pelly and Co. I was not in Bombay in March 1870. I was then in Liverpool. I was in Liverpool when the ship Slieve Donard arrived—about October 1870. There was in it a quantity of cotton, consigned to Reynolds and Co. I saw samples bearing marks similar to those appearing on exhibits D and E. This was at a broker's office in Liverpool. If the ship goes into a closed dock the cotton would be sampled by the Dock Board; if it goes into an open dock the cotton would be taken charge of by the consignee's warehousemen, and sampled by the broker's sampler, in the presence of the consignee's warehousemen. I don't know into what dock this ship went. The quality of the cotton which I saw marked was low brown Compta, poor staple, and full of seed. None of the samples which I saw corresponded with fair Compta or fair Dhollera. The cotton was sold under my instructions. It was sold as low Compta and fetched 4d. to 5d. per pound. Fair Compta at that time was worth nearly 2d. more. After the sale account sales were made out. I never saw cotton of such quality as that which bore those marks pass for new Compta fair. The practice in Liverpool is to sell by samples. Brokers sell in their own office. This particular cotton was sold by private contract. Damaged and very inferior cotton is usually sold by public auction when we cannot find a purchaser by private contract. The bills drawn against those consignments were accepted in London. My post was at Liverpool.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peile—I consider N. C. F. means new Compta fair. New Compta fair so called, as marked in Bombay, do not always come up to the Liverpool classification of new Compta fair. We should expect it to do so, but it does not always do so. We should complain if it was anything below middling fair. If the proceeds in Liverpool covered the advances in Bombay we would not make any complaint. We might draw attention to the difference of quality as represented from that which had turned out. Cotton had fallen in the autumn of 1870 in consequence of the war between Germany and France. The fall on cotton upon the rumours of war was 1d. to 1½d. per pound. From June to September there was a fall of 2d. per pound. £10 a bale advance with expenses would require a sale in Liverpool at 7½d. per pound. If the consignment turned out all right we should not complain. We receive all classes of cotton. We have received pickings marked C. N. F. Pickings in 1869 were very dear. Cotton described as Compta good in staple, while in colour generally very seedy, would be worth 1d. a pound more than this cotton. I cannot say that I saw the bales which came out of the ship Slieve Donard. When the bales are sampled, the broker's sampler or the dock sampler marks the sample paper as the bale is marked. That paper is given to the buying broker. I do not know what became of the paper in this particular instance. There was such a paper. I examined this particular cotton myself after the brokers. The report was sent up to London. After it left my hands I don't know what [illegible]

Messrs. Pelly and Co. (Exhibits D. and E. shown to witness.) These are both in my handwriting. I wrote all of these—that is written before they were signed. I cannot say whether I saw them signed or not. I produce two receipts purporting to relate to the two consignments by the ship Slieve Donard. The first is written by one Bomanjee Merwanjee, now in the office of Spencer, Shaw and Co., the other is written by one Henry Lewis, now in the office of Ardaseer Dady. They were formerly clerks in our office. In the ordinary course of business persons writing the receipts would pay the money. The same person would not enter in the cash book, though he might. Mr. Lewis kept the cash. The money would be paid by a cheque on a bank. The cheque would be invariably given to the party signing the receipt.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 10th January.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 1ST TO 8TH DECEMBER.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay has been in Aden during the last week on a visitation tour, and has consecrated the church in camp and the graveyard at Steamer Point and Hokat Bay.

Sultan Hoossan bin Ahmed, the brother of the Foodhlu Chief, left Aden on the 4th instant. The Sultan of Lahej is still here.

There is no news from the interior. Supplies continue abundant.

The position of affairs in Abyssinia is not changed since my last report. Dedjaj Kasa is still in Tigri, and it does not appear whether he has resolved to follow up his late victory, although it is stated that he has gained many recruits from the Amhara country. On the other hand, the fact that nearly all his Chiefs had been in correspondence with the Wagshoom Gobazay does not serve to indicate a very secure tenure of power or to augur well for the future peace of the country.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-General, Resident.

MUSCAT.

NEWS REPORT FROM 24TH NOVEMBER TO 8TH DECEMBER.

Muscat Political Agency, dated 8th December 1871.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE having proceeded in his ship-of-war, the Rahmanee, to Khabooreh, on the Balmeh Coast, that place, which had previously been held for Ibrahim bin Ghes, was surrendered to His Highness by the Eal Howrisinch.

His Highness returned to Muscat on the 30th November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—28th November, barque Futhel Currin, from Bombay; 2nd December, H. M. S. Nimble, from Aden; 3rd, H. M. S. Amberwitch, from Kurrachee; 5th, mail steamer Cashmere, from Bombay; 8th, mail steamer Ethiopia, from the Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.—25th November, mail steamer India, to Bombay; 1st December, ship Shelomith, to Calcutta; 3rd, H. M. S. Nimble, to the Persian Gulf; 4th, ship Cutch Merchant, to Calcutta; 5th, H.M.S. Amberwitch, to the Persian Gulf, and mail steamer Cashmere, to the Persian Gulf.

E. C. ROSS, Major.

BUSHIRE.

AHMED NEDEEM EFFENDI, Turkish Consul for Bushire, arrived here per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India on the 19th November last.

A party of sixteen Turkish soldiers, under the command of a non-commissiond officer, arrived at Bushire on the 28th November, and is supposed to be a guard for the Turkish Consulate.

H. M. S. Magpie arrived at Bushire from a cruize on the night of the 25th, and left on the morning of the 30th November.

A light shower of rain fell last night, but not sufficient to moisten the earth for purposes of cultivation. Should this rain delay for another three weeks, all chance of cultivation at Bushire and its environs will be lost.

The poor still suffer much from hunger, want of clothing, and exposure, and many of them die daily from famine and disease.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 19th, mail steamer India, from Busreh; 25th, H. M. S. Magpie, from a cruize; 26th, mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay and intermediate ports; 27th, barque Davina, from Batavia; December 2nd, steamer Ethiopia, from Busreh, and s-s. Lord Elphinstone, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.—November 19th, mail steamer India, to Bombay and intermediate ports; 22nd, ship Kusrovie, to Busreh; 27th, s.s. Ethiopia, to Busreh; 30th, H. M. S. Magpie, for a cruize.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—Mail steamer Ethiopia, Wicks, master; s.s. Lord Elphinstone, Cherry, master; barque Davina, Lisk, master.

J. C. EDWARDS.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Madras Postal authorities have initiated a system of rural messengers by which the rustics of the Presidency will once every ten days receive and despatch letters. The messengers will also carry about with them for sale stationery and stamps.

THE Prize Meeting of the Calcutta Volunteers has been fixed for Friday and Saturday next. On the first day will be shot off the Grand Match, for which there are no less than twelve prizes of a total value of Rs. 4,100. Among these are seven silver cups, three being presented by the Viceroy.

WIVES LIABLE, NOT THE HUSBANDS.—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court yesterday, before G. S. Fagan, Esq., Mr. Mackintosh, a moneylender, sued four individuals, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, and Mr. and Mrs. Gore, to recover from them Rs. 102, being the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note executed in favour of the plaintiffs by Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Gore. Mr. Arrakiel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ross for the defendants. Plaintiff's case was that the note upon which he based his action was lost; that he had given the usual notice and indemnity in case it should fall into the hand of any person. The document was signed by Mrs. Francis and her daughter when the latter was a spinster, but that the debt had been contracted on the occasion of the marriage of the latter to purchase the wines, and that the money to his own knowledge was so applied. That he had made various demands for the payment of the note on all the four defendants, who had promised payment. That Mr. Francis was an imbecile, and did not attend to business, his wife managing the same for him. That he had lost the note some time ago with other promissory notes, and had mentioned that fact to the defendants and had requested another note from them. The reply he received was a question from one of them, whether he took him to be such a green-horn?

It was contended for the defence that Mrs. Francis had no authority from her husband to pledge his credit by signing a promissory note, and that the statement of the plaintiff that the money had been borrowed for the purpose of purchasing wines for the daughter's wedding was false. That the wife had no authority even for necessaries to sign the husband's name. With reference to the defendant Gore, that he could not by any possibility be made liable for a debt which had been contracted by his wife before her marriage, and when she was a minor, and that if the Court gave a decree, it must be only for the principal and not the costs, as in the absence of the note it was impossible for the Court to determine what the interest amounted to. The female defendants being married women, their plea was coverture.

Mr. Arrakiel admitted that the female defendants were married women, and his intention was to proceed against the male defendants.

The Court having taken time to consider the points raised, gave judgment this day as against the female defendants only.

Mr. Ross said that the female defendants were not on the record, as it was distinctly understood on the last occasion that the plaintiff was proceeding only as against the male defendants, the plea of coverture having been admitted.

Mr. Arrakiel said that it had been his intention to proceed against the male defendants as the females were under coverture, but as the Court had considered they were liable, and the names were on the record, no objection could now be taken to the judgment going against them.

Mr. Ross said that Mr. Arrakiel had on the last occasion distinctly stated to the Court, and had in fact applied that the names of the female defendants should be struck out of the record. The clerk had made a memo. to that effect, but had not actually entered the same on the record; it was simply an omission on the part of the clerk, and surely the Court would not allow the other side to take advantage of it.

The Judge said that, as the names remained on the record, and were not expunged, the other side had a right to insist upon a judgment going against the parties whom he considered liable.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 16.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

CAMP MYNADHUR, CACHAR DISTRICT, DEC. 6TH.

LEFT Wing 44th Regiment N. I. marched this morning to station 1 *en route* to Tipi Mookh, and march again to-morrow to station No. 2. The guns of the half battery with party in charge arrived to-day; the men of the battery march by land. The 42nd Regiment Assam Light Infantry, are now on the banks of the Barak, near Alnee Tea Garden. The whole of the elephants under Mr. Nuthal, of the Dacca Keddah, are expected here in a day or two. General Bourchier and the Head Quarter Staff have gone on ahead as far as the Sapper and Miner Camp. The telegraph having followed up the force is now open for messages to the Head Quarter Camp. On the whole, things are going on well, but very slowly. Dense jungle to be cleared, and still hills ahead to be turned; some of the hills try the up-country coolies very much, and nearly all the coolies are from that part of India, so that a good many are tired out, and have to be [illegible]. A large fleet of provision boats, manned by Jynteah coolies, passed up towards the advance camp, and daily stores of kinds pass up in [illegible] small boats drawing very little water. They are expected to reach Tipi Mookh on the 10th [illegible].—*Daily News.*

THE 18TH HUSSARS AT THE KISTNA.

THE 18th Hussars left Secunderabad on the 25th Nov. Instead of taking what is called the "canoe route," which is the usual road for troops to Bangalore across the Kistna, they marched by Raichore. They arrived on the banks of the Kistna on the 6th December. There were only two small boats to ferry them over. The captain of the steam ferry belonging to the G. I. P. Railway for the conveyance of passengers, refused to take over the men unless Colonel Knox paid *cash* for every trip. The consequence was that the corps had to remain in the hot sun, and be ferried across in the two small raft-looking boats. One boat upset with two carts of things and the regimental cash chest. They were, however, subsequently taken up. The time allowed for crossing the Kistna is 4 days, but it is not at all unlikely that the regiment will be a week before it is in fit marching order to proceed.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MUSALMANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

(*Pioneer.*)

THOUGH the signs of the times are by no means discouraging in regard to position of our Musalman fellow-subjects in these provinces, we would on their behalf, and on behalf of the Hindus too, call attention of those in power to what may well be considered a grievance. On the formation of the High Court it was ordered that in future the language in use in pleadings before that Court should be English. Our best native lawyers, men who had grown grey in the practice of their profession, were at once obliged either to give up their practice, or have their arguments imperfectly translated by an interpreter. We are unable to see why it cannot be arranged that a Division composed of Judges who understand the language of the country should sit on regular appeals, and that the old pleaders should be allowed to plead before it in their own vernacular. Another result of this "Anglomania" is that the examination for pleaders of the High Court is so arranged that no native of these provinces, however talented, can succeed unless he has a good knowledge of English. Our Bar is gradually becoming the refuse of, with a few brilliant exceptions, the refuse of the Bengal Bar. The examinations for the diploma of pleaders tell heavily in favour of the Bengali, to whom English has become a second vernacular; and it is from these pleaders that the greater portion of our junior judicial service is recruited. Now, we do not think it for the public good that a mere knowledge of English should weigh so much in these appointments. Fifteen or twenty years hence the rule may be enforced; but in the present transition state of these provinces it works much injustice. In conclusion, we would state our belief that the Musalmans of the North-West have by their talents obtained more than the share of State patronage which their numbers entitle them to; and that if time be allowed them, they will still show that they are not degenerate sons of the ancient rulers of Hindustan.

CAPTAIN WOOD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE OXUS.

(*Friend of India.*)

PREVENTED by the dangers of winter in such a region from visiting the ruby mines on the Oxus, Captain Wood was all the more determined to reach the source of the Oxus, especially as he had crossed the pass of Ish-Kashm with such ease. Though deserted by his official guide and some of his servants he pursued his upward march along the left bank. At Ishtiakh, where a rivulet from Chitral falls into the Oxus, he bade farewell to all signs of inhabitants, and even of life of any kind at such a season. The cold gusts of wind made it death for any traveller to bivouac on the icy surface of the river valley. So the party rode on for forty miles to Koondoot, a Wakhanee hamlet, where the simple people learn the hour of day and the changes of the seasons by the shining of the sun through the smoke-holes in their roofs. The next march of twenty-four miles brought our traveller to Killa Pang, where he crossed the Oxus and went on by its right bank to Issar. Here the valley of the Oxus ends. Up to this point it had been level and occasionally grassy on the banks, the water flowing slowly at the rate of about three miles and a half in the hour, in two channels, one twenty-seven yards broad and only two deep, the other thirty-seven yards, and still more shallow. At Issar two streams unite, one from Chitral called Sirhad flowing through the Mastuch ravine and looking the larger, the other from the ravine of Sir-i-kol in several channels, of greater velocity, and frozen. That able and lamented geographer, Macartney, acting on native information, had supposed the Pir-Khar, a tributary of the Sirhad, to be the principal source of the Oxus. But native testimony on the spot was emphatic in giving the honour to the Sir-i-Kol branch, and all the physical evidence was in favour of that. Accordingly, clothed like Esquimaux to resist the bitter cold, and on hill ponies, each carrying eight days' food for itself and its rider, Captain Wood and his Kirghiz escort struck up the *durah* or defile of Sir-i-Kol, climbing to the "roof of the world," the Great Pamir tableland.

At first a chasm barred the way, so difficult that the Yarkund Caravan had frequently to transfer its merchandise from camels to yaks at this place. The first camping-place was an unsheltered knoll swept by the winds of the ravine, but the only spot free from snow. A gust of wind soon put out the fire, which in such elevated regions, where the boiling point is only from 170° to 180°, is never very vigorous. The thermometer had no power to register the intense cold. Three of the party had to return next morning, so severely had they suffered. In the next march the snow-drift gave place to the icy surface of the river which, for a mile, passed through a narrow strait of forty yards, at its widest between perpendicular banks, rising eighty feet. This night the party slept in "an ugly cold-looking spot buried three feet deep in the snow," a favoured spot, however, thanks to the wintry walls and plentiful dung fuel, though 13,500 feet above the sea. The march of the next day was up the frozen Oxus, amid large horns of the animal to which Blyth gave the name of Ovis Poli, after Marco Polo, the spoils of the Kirghiz hunter. Some of the escort had been left behind, and the rest mutinied at a point only twenty-one miles distant from the source of the river. But the deserters knew the toil that was before them; they would have had to leave the convenient snow track which there struck off to the left to the plain of Khoord Pamir. With only two faithful guides Wood determined to advance. But even his spirit would have quailed had not the Oxus been frozen. Two hours were spent in forcing their way through a field of snow not five hundred yards in extent. Each took the lead in turn, forcing his horse to struggle on till it fell down exhausted. After that so great was the traveller's delight when he reached the ice of the river that he urged his pony to a trot, forgetting what the natives called "the wind of the mountain," or the rarity of the atmosphere at that elevation. Soon the ice became weak and brittle, showing that the head-waters were at hand. Leaving it, the explorers rode for an hour along the right bank, ascended a low hill, and "at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th February 1838 we stood, to use a native expression, upon the Bam-i-Dunich, or roof of the world, while before us lay stretched a noble but frozen sheet of water from whose western end issued the infant river of the Oxus." The height is sixty-two feet above that of Mont Blanc, or 15,600 feet above the sea. Close by is a Kirghiz burial-ground, a rough-looking building decked with horns, where just before the discovery the two match-lockmen who formed the escort, wading through the deep snowdrift, offered up prayers to the God of quick and dead.

The re-discoverer of the lake was tempted to call it Victoria after the maiden queen who had just before ascended the throne, but he wisely adhered to the native name of Sir-i-Kol. The lake lies in the form of a crescent, fourteen miles long from east to west and one mile broad. It is fed by the perpetual snow of the hills, which tower to a height of 19,000 feet on the southern shore, and on two others to 16,100 feet above the sea, or only 500 above the surface of the water. Here is the centre of the hydrographical system of Central Asia, the focus of its mountain chains. Except to the south-east where Pamir succeeds Pamir along the northern face of our Indian Himalayas into Tibet, the ground sinks in every direction. As from the west end the Oxus issues, so from the ridge at its east end flows a branch of the Yarkund river away to China, and from the low hills on the northern side spings the Jaxartes which, by a different route, finds its way into the same sea as the Oxus. Here India, Russia, Turkistan and China meet, on this the highest table-land of the globe. Yet from this common focus Moslem fanaticism still bars all approach, save that of disguised Asiatics who carry their lives in their hands. Are we becoming more civilised? Where Polo and Benedict de Goez and even Captain Wood so late as 1838 went in safety, to say nothing of Buddhist pilgrims from China, even the Mussulman subjects of the great Christian power of Southern Asia, whose extreme frontier marches with the southern supports of the "roof of the world" dare not approach. Poor Hayward's murder is still unavenged, and the secrets of the Pamir Steppe which he lately sought to reveal to science are still wrapped in mystery. Pundit Munphool wrote from hearsay. Major Montgomerie's native agent was hampered in his movements. Abdool Medjid, the British agent who went by Pamir to Kokan in 1861, tells us little that is new. With the discoverer's not inappropriate reflections we take leave of the source of the Oxus. "The aspect of the landscape was wintry in the extreme. Wherever the eye, fell one dazzling sheet of snow carpeted the ground, while the sky overhead was everywhere of a dark and angry hue. Clouds would have been a relief to the eye, but they were wanting. Not a breath moved along the surface of the lake; not a beast, not even a bird, was visible. The sound of a human voice would have been music to the ear, but no one at this inhospitable season thinks of invading those gelid domains. Silence reigned around—silence so profound that it oppressed the heart, and, as I contemplated the hoary summits of the everlasting mountains, where human foot had never trode, and where lay piled the snows of ages, my own dear country and all the social blessings it contains passed across my mind with a vividness of recollection that I had never felt before." Captain Wood received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his re-discovery, and well he deserved it. We are not aware that the Indian Government recognised this service as it ought to have done. This only we know, that the Indian Navy having been abolished and its members pensioned off, Captain Wood was recently the Sind agent of the Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway Company, and the honoured Superintendent of its Indus Flotilla.

We have directed the attention of this generation to the discovery of the source of the Oxus in 1838 for two reasons. The advance of Russia has invested both the Oxus and Jaxartes, or the Amou and Sirr Darias, as they are now generally called, with a new importance. And the question may fairly be put, why Lord Mayo should not use his new found influence with the present ruler of Afghanistan, in order to promote the visit of an English officer like Major Montgomerie to the Pamir Steppe during the spring or summer. What Lord and Wood did before we blackened our forces in Central Asia by our old Afghan policy, Major Montgomerie and Dr. Bellew can surely repeat, now that our relation to Afghanistan is closer than ever, and the Afghan Ameer claims a suzerainty and exercises a power over the districts of Badakshan unknown in Wood's time. The Oxus has a political meaning to our Foreign Office as well as to Shere Ali, and politics and science have never been divorced by a wise Governor General.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage. The "Globe" says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

AMEER KHAN'S CASE.

(*Continued from Yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.—December 1871.

(Before COUCH, C.J., and MACPHERSON and JACKSON, J.J.)

THE QUEEN V. AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

And now I would ask your lordships' attention to the evidence for the defence, and your most indulgent consideration of the case for the appellant. It has pleased the prosecution, for some reason best known to them, to put several persons, among whom the appellant is included, upon their trial together. The evidence being insufficient to convict on the original charges, it follows, that except so far as regards acts, which as the prosecution allege were committed in Calcutta, Ameer Khan ought not to have been put on his trial, and not only is he taken out of the jurisdiction where the alleged acts were committed, but he is tried with others for acts done by them in all parts of India; thus he is deprived of the opportunity of calling as witnesses some who were tried with him, and suffers the great disadvantage of having to contend against evidence given against the other prisoners, which it was impossible for the assessors to separate from so much of the evidence as related to his own case. In referring to the evidence for the defence, I will pass over the charges that were abandoned. The evidence of Abboos Sunnud, with reference to the three letters LI, MIA, NIA and to the occasion of Major Parsons' visit to Ameer Khan's house, says at p. 124.—"I first entered the service of Ameer Khan in Calcutta in 1280 Hijree. I was present when Ameer Khan was first arrested, in the same room. Nobokishto Ghose, Major Parsons, Mr. Reily, a police superintendent, and some police-wallas arrested him. I do not recollect whether any letters were shown to Ameer Khan. I did not hear any letters read to Ameer Khan. I was close to Ameer Khan, three or four yards off. The persons who went to arrest him said—'Bring your books and letters.' The books were produced, and a box containing letters." He then states that the books and letters were taken away. According to this witness, there was no search for the letters, but, on the contrary, they were produced at once. This witness's evidence is confirmed by that of Moonshee Abdoola, who speaks to the same facts, and also speaks to the hand-writing of Esau Khan. At p. 126, Esau Khan acknowledges the writing to be his. He says—"The entry of 8th Rubbee-ool-Awul in Ameer Khan of Patna's account is in my handwriting. The words 'Ameerooddeen' and 'Mooneerooddeen' are somewhat fabricated (bana hai.) Cannot say whether they were written by me. This book was kept by me regularly in Ameer Khan's business." Then, with reference to the letters, he says—"I do not know whose writing this, (LI) is. It is not in Mosahib Ali's writing, which I know. I do not know in whose writing that MIA or that NI is. I cannot make out that either are in Mosahib Ali's handwriting. I do not know in whose writing this NI or this NIA is. They are written in Mosahib's writing." This witness is then examined as to whether his name was not Ishan Khan. Great stress has been laid throughout the proceedings on the double names, and that most unfairly; for it is one of the commonest practices for a Mahomedan to take a second name. Several witnesses for the prosecution have embellished their statements by speaking of payments made by Ameer Khan in gold coin, and with his own hand. Asad Ali, who was intimate with Ameer Khan's business, says at p. 105—"I never saw Ameer Khan give any rupees or take any with his own hands, nor gold mohurs, nor ashruffees or guineas. I never received ashruffees in our business, only rupees or notes. We never took gold mohurs, because they are liable to a loss; mahajuns take them, but we are traders, and take rupees or notes. Ameer Khan was not a collector of zikat, but used to give zikat." This witness says at p. 108—"Ameer Khan used to give zikat formerly up to his arrest in 1864, not subsequently, for fear of Government and because Government was displeased. I do not know what the cause of displeasure was, but I have heard that people giving zikat were seized." The witness then speaks of the zikat account in Ameer Khan's book, of the items of expenditure, of the persons to whom the money was paid, viz., the poor and indigent of the place, and of the manner in which the fund was made up. The Court then adjourned to the following morning, an order being made, on the application of the Advocate General, for the translation of certain exhibits, the Government solicitor to file in Court a list of such documents as were required, and a like permission was given to the appellant.

NOVEMBER 30TH.

Mr. Anstey continued—I have very little more to add, to what I have already said. When the Court rose last evening, I said I had come to the last point that I had to submit for the consideration of your lordships. I touched upon it at the commencement of my argument, when I intimated that I might have an authority to cite. I refer to the removal of Ameer Khan from Calcutta to Patna. I will not now refer to the intermediate journeyings to Howrah, and thence to Patna, to Monghyr, to Alipore, and then to Patna again; but I wish to address myself, to the fact of Ameer Khan being forcibly deprived of the privilege, and the right of being tried by the [illegible] whose jurisdiction his capture was made; of the right to be tried by one of your lordships and a jury, according to the practice and procedure provided for the trials of so grave a charge, which might have been followed by a capital sentence on conviction. Ameer Khan, by that forcible abduction from your lordships' jurisdiction, was deprived of the safeguards and freedom of the common law, and the benefits of the provisions which the wisdom of Parliament has enacted for the guidance of this Court, in its original criminal jurisdiction. By his removal, the appellant was prevented from relying on the Calcutta practice, which entitles those tried for treason to the protection afforded by the Statute of William III., which limits the prosecution in cases of treason to acts committed within three years next preceding such prosecutions. This enactment does not seem to have effect in the Mofussil. There are other privileges at common law. I would refer particularly to the excuse set up by Mr. Prinsep, when the jurisdiction was objected to. He says, that as there were offences committed in Patna, in furtherance of a common object, and, although all the acts alleged against Ameer Khan may have been committed in Calcutta, yet they were the abetment of the common object of the conspiracy said to exist and have its head-quarters at Patna, and that, therefore, Ameer Khan was subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. But that does not show the right to remove the prisoner from the place where he was arrested to Patna, and there try him. This distinction is clearly made by the Lord Chief Justice of England, in his charge to the Grand Jury, in the case of the *Queen* v. *Nelson and Brand*, p. 113, where he thus lays down in plain language the duty of one apprehending an offender—"The duty which attaches upon the apprehension of an offender under such circumstances, is immediately to hand him over to the first civil authority which can be found, in order that the party apprehended may be dealt with according to law." And at page 115, of the same charge he says—"I know it has been said and written" [his lordship here refers to a work which he describes as a detestable and pestilential book. This book was by Mr. Finlason.] "that it was justifiable to take Mr. Gordon to Morant Bay, because he had been as much guilty of high treason and sedition there, as at Kingston; and that as all crime is local, it was competent to the authorities to take, or send him to be tried in that part of the island where he had been guilty of the offence laid to his charge. Now it is prefectly true that crime is, in a legal sense, local, and that according to the law of England, a man must be tried where the offence with which he is charged is alleged to have been committed." His lordship then refers to the artificial division of the realm into counties and the administration of justice with reference to these divisions, and that, generally speaking, the man who is guilty of an offence in one county, cannot be tried in another; yet, as there are some offences, which, from their nature, may be said to be committed in more counties than one, as "in the case of conspiracy, if persons conspire to do an unlawful act, the conspiracy may be formed in county A, and some overt act in furtherance of it may be done in county B. In such case the conspirators may be tried, either in the county where the conspiracy was entered into, and the plot or device hatched, or where it was carried into operation by the overtact. But it does not follow that, if a man is capable of being tried in one of two counties, and you have got him in a county where he may be tried, you can send him into another where he may also be tried, simply because you think you are more likely to get a conviction, or that justice is there going to be administered by a sterner Judge, who will be likely to measure out a larger amount of punishment. That would be a most arbitrary and unwarrantable exercise of authority. If you have got the man where you can try him, you must try him there; and you have no right to take your choice of the tribunal, because you think you may have a greater chance of success before the one than before the other." And again, at page 119, of the same charge, his Lordship remarks—"If Mr. Gordon had not been put to death, but had been subjected to some minor punishment, some of those scourgings, or other things that we have heard of in Jamaica, if he had come to England, and had brought an action for damages against Governor Eyre, it may well be that a jury of Englishmen, presided over by an English Judge, would have awarded him exemplary damages for the wrong that had been done him."

(To be continued.)

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th instant, when the Hon. Mr. Stephen moved that the Hon. Messrs. Chapman, Stewart, and Ballen-Smith be added to the Select Committees on the following bills:—

- To define and amend the Law relating to Contracts, sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership.
- To define and and amend the Law of Evidence.
- To amend the Law of Insolvency.
- For regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Also that the Hon. Messrs. Inglis, Robinson and Chapman be added to the Select Committees on the following bills:—

- To legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion.
- To amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans).

Mr. Stephen proposed to take the opportunity afforded by this motion, not to raise a discussion in regard to these bills, but to make a few observations as to the stages at which they had arrived, and in regard to certain points connected with them, to which he wished to give as much publicity as he could at the present time.

The first bill, to the Committee upon which Hon. Members were to be added, was the Contract Bill. The state of things in regard to this bill was as follows:—The bill had been before the Council, as the Council was probably aware, for between four and five years. It had been referred for the opinion of the persons most competent to give an opinion on the subject, throughout India. Matters connected with it had been discussed with the Secretary of State; it had been carefully considered in all its details by the Committee, which at one time consisted of nearly every Member of the Council; and, finally, a reference was made to the Secretary of State upon certain points connected with the bill, as to which there was difference of opinion, in the Spring of the year 1870. On the 23rd of February 1871, a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, which arrived here in due course, shortly before the Government left Calcutta for Simla last Spring. After referring to certain amendments which were proposed by the Select Committee, upon which difference of opinion had arisen between the Government of India and the local Governments, the despatch concluded thus—

"I consider on the whole I shall best consult the interests of the public by [illegible] circumstances [illegible] enacted at an early date."

This intimation [illegible] in the concluding words of this despatch [illegible] of State's wish that the [illegible] taken up and disposed of as early as possible. The delay which had occurred [illegible] despatch would be explained [illegible] Government of India [illegible] State, and [illegible] wish to dispose of [illegible] applying to the whole country [illegible]

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[illegible] the return of the Government to the Presidency, the bill would be proceeded with forthwith. The opportunity afforded by that delay had been taken to introduce some amendments, principally in matters of expression and arrangement, and also to add to the bill one or two points. He hoped these additional matters might be readily disposed of by the Committee, and that the bill might be afterwards passed into law, if the Council thought fit, in a very short time.

The next bill, to which he had to refer, was the Evidence Bill. He need not say anything more about it, than that it was under the consideration of the Committee. He, however, wished to make one or two remarks. In the first place, although the matter had excited a great deal of public attention and much discussion, and although the bill had been sent for the opinion of the local Governments some time in June last, with a request that their opinion on the subject might be forwarded in the course of the Autumn, many of the local Governments had not yet sent in any opinions whatever on the subject. He earnestly hoped that these opinions might be received in order that they might be fully considered. Some memorials had been received on the subject from individuals, especially from certain members of the Bar. He did not wish to discuss them. But he wished to say that he thought that the opinion of some persons, that the Council in general, and Mr. Stephen in particular, were animated by some feeling of hostility against the Bar, was perfectly unfounded, and was almost as unnatural and absurd as that His Lordship, the President, should be accused of a strong prejudice against Irishmen, or that any other of Mr. Stephen's colleagues should be accused of prejudice and dislike against the Civil Service. He was the last person in British India who had any right or any wish to make an attack upon the members of the Bar. Everything that had been said upon the subject of this bill would receive most earnest and careful attention in a perfectly fair and friendly spirit, without the slightest notion of making any attack upon the independence or position generally of the honourable profession in question.

The next bill upon which he had a word to say was the Insolvency bill. This was a bill upon which the Government had received a considerable mass of opinions from various persons, and very grave questions indeed had been raised regarding it. The gravest of those questions was whether the bill ought to extend beyond the Presidency towns. Considerable doubts had been intimated, as to its suitability even to the Presidency towns, by a considerable number of persons whose opinions were entitled to great respect, although the balance of opinion was the other way. He might state, with regard to this bill, that he did not think it was of equal general importance, or equally necessary to be disposed of, with the other two bills which he had mentioned. However, it was in a forward state, and would be considered, but it was very possible that the Committee might not proceed with it at present. At all events, he wished to say publicly that this bill was in a less forward state than the others to which he had referred.

Another bill, to which he would now refer, was the Bill for the re-enactment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On that bill the Committee was actively engaged, and in reference to it he had a remark to make of considerable public importance. The Committee had received a large number of opinions from the local Governments and persons connected with the administration of justice in reference to it, and, amongst others, they had received a most important paper from the Government of Bengal. That paper contained a suggestion that European British subjects should be made to a great degree amenable to the ordinary criminal courts of the country.

The present law on the subject was this. Out of the Presidency towns, European British subjects were liable only to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to an extent specially defined in the statute 53rd of Geo. III, cap. 155, and were liable only to a fine, or, in default of payment of the fine, to simple imprisonment for two months. The suggestion of the Bengal Government was, that this state of things should be altered, and that European British subjects should be rendered liable to punishment of a more severe character. Now, he should not at present express any opinion or enter in any way into a discussion upon the subject; nor did he think it necessary to trespass upon the time of the Council by reading out the whole of the despatch of the Government of Bengal upon the subject. Means would be taken to bring it to the notice of the Council and of the local Governments. He mentioned this fact thus publicly, because it was eminently desirable that the public should not be taken by surprise in a matter of this kind; that they should be made aware of the fact that such a suggestion had been made and was under consideration; and that they should express their opinion on the subject. It was also intended to request the local Governments specially to express their opinion on this point, and he mentioned all this, because, when he introduced the bill now before the Committee, this was not one of the points to which he specially directed attention in his speech. It had, however, been brought before the Council by the Bengal Government, and it would be left to the Committee to consider what was to be done in the matter. As he had said, he mentioned this publicly in order to give the public at large notice that they might express their views upon the subject. There were some other points of importance which would come up for consideration, but he did not think that they were of such a character that he need refer to them on this occasion.

With regard to the next bill, it was also one that had been a long time before the public, and he hoped it might be speedily disposed of. It was a bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion. It was a bill introduced by his predecessor, Sir H. Maine, at the end of the year 1868, three years ago. It was subsequently modified and assumed the form of a bill to legalize marriages between members of the Brahma Samaja, whose position as to marriage occasioned the introduction of the bill. Subsequently, objections were taken to the bill as modified, by one of the sections into which that body was divided, who considered it would be injurious to their interests. In deference to their objections, the bill was further considered and postponed, and since that time he was happy to say that he had been in communication with gentlemen who represented both sections of the body in question—the body called the Progressive Brahmists (he did not know whether they were properly so called) and the Adi-Bráhama Samàja. He was very happy to be able to announce that, after a good deal of discussion on the subject with those bodies, the Committee had been able to devise a measure with which they expressed themselves completely satisfied, and against which, he thought, no other person would be found to take any solid objection. He hoped this bill would be very speedily disposed of, and that the Council would be able to pass it into law. He would have to trespass upon the time of the Council at considerable length when the report of the Committee came on for consideration, and, therefore, would not take up its time at present.

The other bill, regarding oaths and declarations, required no remarks from him at present.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman desired to avail himself of this early opportunity to state it as his decided opinion that the revised Code of Criminal Procedure should be made applicable, without distinction, to all Courts in British India. He considered that any measure that fell short of this would be unsatisfactory and incomplete.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DRAVIDIAN FOLK SONGS.

(*Cornhill Magazine.*)

To the majority of English readers "Dravidian" will be a new name. Yet it belongs to some twenty millions, nay, nearly thirty millions, of prosperous cousins and fellow-subjects of ours. They are a group of closely-related nations who have been recently discovered to be also closely related to John Bull and his many descendants. The second city in her Majesty's dominions, in point of population, is a Dravidian city, and is supposed to contain some 700,000 souls. The city is Madras; the people occupy the southern portion of the peninsula of India, extending from Cuttack and Juggernauth, of famine and religious celebrity, to that Cape Comorin which was for so many ages the goal of European navigators. The nations forming the Dravidian race speak languages known as Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalim—tongues of which competition-wallahs talk glibly, but of which the ordinary Briton has never heard, except, perhaps, from some missionary platform or charity-serving pulpit. In early Sanscrit literature the people were called Dravidas, and were said to be degenerate Kshatryas, members of the second or soldier caste; so that their relationship to the Sanscrit-speaking people was fully admitted. Men like Sir W. Jones, Dr. Carey, Sir Charles Wilkins, and others who flourished fifty years ago, followed this lead, and classed the Dravidas among Aryan nations. Then another school grew up, headed by that eminent and devoted missionary, Dr. Caldwell, who asserted that the Dravidas were a Turanian people, an offshoot of the Finnish tribes, and condemned them to banishment from the great Aryan family. This theory was started because it seemed clear that the Dravidian tongues were not derived from Sanscrit, and if not, they could only be accounted for as a far-journeyed colony of Scythians, who, in some lucky moment, had been able to overpass the Aryan barrier, which, resting on the precipices and more than Russian cold of the Hindu Koosh, has in all other instances repelled Turanian attacks. This theory found wide acceptance because it seemed utterly incredible that any nation could be found in South India related to, but not descended from, the Vedic heroes and priests. It shut up the doors of sympathy and fellow-feeling between the Dravidian peoples and their English conquerors, and relegated the former to that particular human race which is lowest in the scale of morality, and therefore farthest from their Aryan fellow-subjects. The science of language, which seems to have sprung into the world like Minerva, fully grown and armed, has during the past few years thrown vast light upon this dark subject. It proves by irrefragable evidence—drawn from those unconscious but most truthful witnesses, grammar and vocabulary—that both Wilkins and Caldwell were wrong. The application of the famous laws so firmly established by Grumm and Bopp proves beyond doubt that Wilkins and Carey were in error in supposing that Tamil is derived from Sanscrit, and that Caldwell and Rask were equally wide of the mark in asserting that it is Scythic or Turanian. It becomes clear that the Dravidians represent lineally an offshoot from the great parent stock which left the fatherland long before Sanscrit was grown into vigor, and about the same period that the Teutonic wave flowed northwards into Europe. There is scarcely a Dravidian root which does not appear in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, or Icelandic. The grammatical forms follow the same rule, and Tamil and Telugu possess at the present day the complete verb which has left such traces in our language as *are*, *art*, and *were*.

This most interesting discovery impels us to ask a host of questions of the stranger. If the Dravidas are such near cousins, we wish to know how they think with regard to morality, to religion, to domestic life. Are they fit for the high privilege we cannot deny them? We have been looking round for the best means of answering such queries, and are fortunately reminded of the old saying that their proverbs and folk-songs are the best evidences of the inner life and thought of peoples. What, then, are the folk-songs of the Dravidas? First they are—but no, they shall describe themselves, and we will plunge *in medias res*, by quoting some that refer to death, a subject which forms a very fair test of both of poetic feeling and moral depth.

THE NEARNESS OF DEATH.

I.

"Oh, what is food to me! Death stands so near!
Morn, noon, and night his angels cause me fear.
In one short day they snatched, as past they ran,
My friend, my foe, the young, the grey-haired man.
Their wealth doth stay behind, although so dear.
There is no joy for me. My life is drear."
Chorus. How near is death! Mercy he cannot bring.
Then, oh my heart, cease from the world and cling
With all thy power to tender Lakshmi's king.

II.

"Two days ago that marriage feast was mine
And only yesterday I bought milch kine
Wherewith to start my modest home. My field
Is bright with corn. With gold my coffers yield.
I cannot die!"—While yet thou speakest, fool,
Dread Yama's step comes near. Farewell, vile soul.
Chorus. How near is death, &c.

III.

"My house is newly built. E'en now they say
The muttered charms that, finished, drive away
All evils from my home. My wife is great
With child. The day that weds my son we wait.
Life is so good, I cannot, will not die."
Vain fool, death's hand doth shade thy dark'nin eye.
Chorus. How near is death, &c.

IV.

"To-day the milk boils with the rice. We feast
The birthday of our son. The next bright east
Will see the sacred thread by priests thrown o'er
The shoulders of my heir." Oh, trouble sore!
Thou sayst, "Thou canst not die." Close at thy back
He stands and laughs, and fears not to attack.
Chorus. How near is death, &c.

V.

He will not give you time. You may not eat
The rice that now stands cooked. Your eager feet
May bring no helping friend. Accounts must stay
Unpaid. In short, my friend, you must obey
When death doth call. Oh heart, my trembling heart,
Think well on Vishnu's feet. From him ne'er part
Chorus. How near is death, &c.

The next is on the same subject, but start from a less serious stand-point. It is easy to see others groan when death is near, but very, very hard when the cold hand is upon ourselves. The song just quoted is a sort of dialogue winding up with a moral, and each of the first four verses represents a different person, of whom one clings to his wealth, another to his family, and a third to his business. That which follows is the utterance of one who sees his neighbour writhing; probably of some poor debtor who thinks it pleasant to see his stern creditor brought up sharp by a sterner bailiff than ever dodged the poor poet. Yama is the God of Death, and Purandala is a common Canarese name for Vishnu.

The following is a literal translation, as indeed they all are, and exhibits not only the utterance but the form of the original.

DEATH.

I.

He will not give you time to eat cooked rice,
Nor dun the gull whose note you've filed.
No jewels from the box may make you nice,
For Yama gives no time.
Chorus. Although you love your body, trust it not;
But strive to gain due merit for thy lot.
Thy lusty strength will not avail one jot.

II.

You wish to call your sister to your side,
And bid farewell to wife and child—
To shed salt tears for facts from dreams so wide!
But Yama gives no time.
Chorus. Although you love, &c.

III.

You say that friends must not be left [illegible]
That pulse and ghee to priests you'll [illegible]
The marriage of your son waits [illegible]
Yet Yama gives no time.
Chorus. Although you [illegible]

IV.

Your house is high—it [illegible] couch—
Your purse is full, yo[illegible]
Your elephants and [illegible] much.
Still Yama gives no [illegible]
Chorus. Although [illegible]

V.

Your strength, you think, will ever stand [illegible]
Yet worse than useless will it prove,
Let Purandala see a loving heart—
Then Yama brings no fear.
Chorus. Although you love, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

BRITISH VERSUS PRUSSIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

(*[illegible], Nov. 24.*)

There can be little if any doubt, we think, that with only ordinary precaution against those surprises which were immediately fatal to France at Forbach, Woerth, and Sedan, England, whether at home or abroad, has nothing to fear from any probable Continental combination that might threaten her imperial existence. Through the thick of courts-martial, naval and military, and the most bitter criticism of a generally, on military topics, most cynical press, in the teeth of parliamentary din from the recess platform pronouncing that this country is impotent in the field, we believe that a constant, though not perhaps a very rapid, advance has been and is still making in all that contributes to the efficiency of our land and sea forces. It is, perhaps, as natural for the normal Briton to underrate himself and his country, as it is for his Celtic neighbours to err in the other extreme, and, to a certain extent, the *nil-admirari* spirit of the normal Englishman, which he extends to himself as much as to others, is no doubt in many respects highly advantageous. There is, however, one respect in which mischievous results may, and we fear do, result from an excessive surcharging of society with the gloomy notion, that while our expenditure on military and naval matters exceeds so greatly that of all other nations, our actual performance falls infinitely short of that of any one of the principal European powers. Thence arises, we believe, many publicly injurious effects. Prominent amongst them is the unjust criticism to which those who administer the public money for the public defence are continually exposed, and, worse still, the facility given to those ultra-radical members of Parliament for enforcing retrenchments, very often of the most hurtful character to the country politically, and bringing both our naval and military services into an utterly undeserved discredit with the people themselves.

In days like these, when society itself is seriously threatened by democratic forces of a strength and an intensity unknown to former periods of even revolutionary epochs, it becomes vitally important that the mass of our fellow-subjects should be accurately informed with regard to the manner in which imperial affairs are administered. It is from misrepresentation, and especially from only permitting a *part* of the truth to transpire, that Radicalism—we speak, of course, of the ultra-school—has achieved already so great a triumph for its retrenchment policy, which really aims at paring down every branch of the public service to that impotence which is at present the seemingly substituted charge brought against the services by the ultra-politicians of the peace-at-any-price party. On all these grounds, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance that whenever a real advance has been achieved in any section of our military and naval armaments, that advance should be as widely known as possible. That great progress is being made in these respects is, as we have insisted above, really the case.

We have now much satisfaction in recording that the recent experiments at Shoeburyness, carried on at long ranges with the Prussian breech-loading 4-pounder, which is equivalent to a 9-pounder here, against the English 9-pounder muzzle loading field gun, have shown results eminently favourable to the British arm.

There were seven series of very exhaustive experiments, whence we extract the following details as likely to interest our military readers:—

In the first, with the Prussian breech-loading field gun, firing charges of 1lb 1-6oz, and common shells with bursting charges of 6¼oz, fused with Prussian percussion fuzes. Wind diagonally across the range from right to left towards the gun, 6 strong. The following are the details of the rounds:—1. Elevation, 6 13-16 of Prussian scale; deflection, 2 min. right; burst on graze 150 yards short. 2. Elevation, 7 2-16; deflection, 2 min. right; burst on graze 110 yards short. 3. Elevation (for this and following rounds by quadrant), 11½ degrees; deflection, 2 min right; burst on graze 15 yards beyond front row. 4. Elevation, 11¼ degrees; deflection, 1 min. right; burst on graze 30 yards beyond front row. 5. Elevation, 11¼ degrees; no deflection; burst on graze 50 yards beyond front row. 6. Elevation, 11¼ degrees; deflection, 1 min. left; burst on graze 20 yards short. 7. Elevation, 11 degrees 21 min; deflection, 1 min. left; burst on graze 30 yards beyond front row. 8. Elevation, 11 degrees 21 min; deflection, 1 min. left; burst on graze at foot of front row. 9. Elevation, 11 degrees 21 min; deflection, 1 min. left; burst on graze in rear of second row after passing through. 10. Elevation, 11 degrees 21 min; deflection, 1 min. left; burst on graze 25 yards short.

This was followed by the English muzzle-loading 9-pounder rifled field gun, firing charges of 1lb 12oz R.L.G. powder and common shells, with bursting charges of 8oz fused with percussion fuzes. Wind diagonal across the range from right to left towards the gun, 6 strong. The details of the rounds were as follows:—1. Elevation, 8 degrees 15 min; deflection, 21 min. left; burst on graze 250 yards short. 2. Elevation, 8 degrees 30 min; no deflection; burst on graze 80 yards short. 3. Elevation, 8 degrees 45 min; deflection, 10 min. right; burst on graze 40 yards short. 4. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst on graze at foot of second row. 5. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst on graze 20 yards short. 6. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min, right; burst on graze 20 yards shot. 7. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst on graze at foot of third row. 8. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst after passing through second row. 9. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst after passing through second row. 10. Elevation, 9 degrees; deflection, 21 min. right; burst on graze 100 yards beyond front row.

Reduced to a tabulated form, while in the former case the results in hits per round were:—

Row.	Throughs.	Lodges.	Strikes.	Totals.
1.	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
2.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
3.	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.3
4.	0 0	0.1	0.2	0.3
	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.1

In the latter case they stood thus:—

Row.	Throughs.	Lodges.	Strikes.	Totals.
1.	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0
2.	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.9
3.	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.3
4.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.1	1.3	0.8	4.2

That the Prussian gun is an exceedingly effective and powerful weapon is beyond doubt, but the final results of the trial show the value of the English 9-pounder. It appears that the total of the Prussian gun hits are, with common shell, 21, counted on all the rows of targets. The English 9-pounder hits are, with common shell, 38; but with Shrapnel shells, with time-fuses, 158 hits—results which show the superiority of the English system of bursting shells by time during flight. The gain by the heavier English 16-pounder field gun is shown by the hits with common shell being 72; whilst the gain is still more marked with Shrapnel shells with time-fuses, viz., 420 hits. At this immense range of 3,000 yards, the high curve of the trajectory of the Prussian gun seems to give the practical limit of its range, whilst the flatter trajectory of the English 9-pounder proves its great efficiency.

This important practice, therefore, in what is now generally regarded as the decisive arm in modern warfare, has resulted very satisfactorily; and we cannot but believe that, if unhappily pitted against even what may be called the *élite* of existing Continental artillery, the issue would prove that the peace we have so long enjoyed has by no means impaired either the *materiel* or the *personnel* of our artillery arm. It should be borne in mind, too, as giving fresh significance to this great Shoeburyness day, that at the immensely extended range of 3,000 yards our muzzle-loader was proved to be most efficient, while the experiment was rendered crucial from the fact that a strong wind prevailed at the time. These interesting experiments were carried out before General Eardley Wilmot, R.A., and the officers on the High Angle Firing Committee, superintended by Col. Fisher, R.A., to whom much credit is undoubtedly due.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand London.

A VISIT TO THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I went last night with a correspondent of an American journal to "interview" English Republicanism at its head-quarters, the Hole-in-the-Wall. A public meeting had been called to consider Sir Charles Dilke's Newcastle speech, and many eminent preachers of the new political gospel were expected to attend, so that, to use one of my friend's phrases, it was tolerably clear the "pow-wow" would be one of no ordinary interest. So it turned out. As a wigwam the Hole-in-the-Wall can scarcely be considered a success. It is a dingy, sawdusty, dimly-lit tavern, which the unlearned might easily mistake for a beershop, and wonder how the deuce the blinds became so faded even in that. We passed the bar, where some of the orators of the evening were busy taking "nips," and were directed upstairs to the "fust door as" we "come to," which having reached, we entered the room. I had never been to a Republican "pow-wow" in England before, but I knew my men, and I take this opportunity of saying that better fellows never played either at Republicanism, skittles, or any other game; so I was somewhat prepared for the scene which opened upon us. I was, however, uncharitable enough to enjoy the twitch which came over the features of my companion, who, unlike most American correspondents of my acquaintance, is a downright, earnest, divine right Republican. Poor man, I knew what his eye was resting on,—that funny little plaster of Paris image of Garibaldi, which had been decorated with a sash of red riband by one artist, and a cleverly executed black eye by another, possibly a rival, was too marked a feature to escape observation at a meeting called to protest against the gegaws and fripperies of "that system of government called Monarchy." The room was tolerably full of men and women, and intolerably of a white choking mist, for, as if to hurl defiance at the memory of the late Royal author of the "Counterblast," the Republicans present seemed to puff tobacco smoke even more persistently than they did Sir Charles Dilke. Beer was on the tables and the waiter in the room. The chairman, horrible to relate, sat under a canopy of state and upon a throne, and as we entered was despotically ruling a poor speaker out of order for merely having declared, with some emphasis, that the Prince of Wales was a "thief, a blackguard, and wuss." The "wuss" was the straw which broke the less advanced camels' backs, so a gentleman rose to order, with the result that freedom of speech was curtailed in the manner stated. The people present were neither more or less than average English working folk. Their faces had the usual clean slate-like want of expression so characteristic of our race; the repose of feature which is the infallible sign of energy held in reserve, instead of being allowed to waste itself on the perpetual figuring of smiles, merely to wipe them out again and begin all over afresh. So anti-conspirator-like were these men and women that it is doubtful whether the whole 60 or 70 present could have raised a really evil wish between them for any Government on earth. I was in Paris under the Commune, and if I were a Frenchman I would be something very like a Communist myself, for I hold that the upper and middle classes of France have miserably broken down in the art and practice of government); I know, therefore, something of what a political malcontent who means "business" looks like. At home I was one of the "roughs" who, believing themselves kept out of Hyde Park by arbitrary and illegal force were present when the railings fell, and I remember how my usually placid fellow-countrymen appeared under the goad of what was felt to be a real grievance and an infringement of that liberty which, depend upon it, half the men of the Hole-in-the-Wall were ready last night to die for. I have seen Germans go into battle, and Americans "go for" Indians who had not only scalped and tortured white men, but stolen horses, and I hereby say and affirm that, unless all the gentlemen I have mentioned were at the times and places alluded to "merely having a lark," the only earnest Republican is Mr. Odger, who mentioned that he was commissioned by a rich gentleman, whose name he did not mention, to purchase the first house he could find suitable for meetings.

It was muttered very close to the table we sat at that the sign of the meeting-house would be the "Sir Charles the First," but who the mysterious and munificent patron could be puzzled all of us greatly.

The most applauded and moderate, but by no means the best speech of the evening, was made by a gentleman who opposed the Republicans. He frankly pleaded guilty to having saved a thousand pounds, and by a train of reasoning which must have been even more satisfactory to himself than his audience, he concluded that this sum under a Republic would be worth exactly five hundred pounds sterling.

But, although slightly illogical, he was an awkward customer to jeer at, as poor Mr. Odger soon found; for, in answer to a good-natured but meaning laugh from the latter, which plainly meant, "I'll take the ghost's word for the thousand pounds," the speaker turned upon the interrupter and made the one brilliant hit of the evening. "Yes, Mr. Odger may laugh" said the man of property, "but when I mention one fact, which I challenge him to deny, the laugh will be on the other side of the mouth. You say," he continued, "that you are rapidly educating the people of England up to Republicanism. Good! You have had a newspaper preaching that doctrine for nearly a year, and you have made so many converts that you are not able to bring the next number out without getting up a raffle for a blanket."

This sally (which was true) was greeted with roars and screams of laughter, in which Mr. Odger joined, until I saw the tears running down his good-humoured face.

The great speech of the Republicans was, of course, Mr. Odger's, and a capital speech it was—neat, to the point, moderate, and without statistics, on which sharp rocks all the others had been dashed to pieces. It was, however, as was perfectly natural, one long psalm of joy over one British baronet who had repented. During the speech I felt that, after all, there was still some common ground upon which the first English Republican and I could meet. We both respect baronets. The Throne may come, the Throne may go, but our Baronetcy shall go on for ever.

I cannot help wishing that Sir Charles Dilke had paid a visit to the Hole-in-the-Wall before going to Newcastle. The levity, rollicking fun, and impartiality of last night's assembly, the vagueness of the speakers, and indifference of those who listened were enough to convince any man playing for a less stake than the Presidency of "Greater Britain" that Britons never, never, never will become crotchetmongers, or go in for the Great Symmetrical Untried, even to please a clever, high-spirited, and well-meaning gentleman who, with a vaulting ambition to serve his countrymen, has this time clearly overleapt himself.

I am, Sir, your loyal fellow subject,
ROBERT CONINGSBY.

39, Arthur-road, Brixton, S., Nov. 21.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XVIII.—A TRIP THROUGH SCOTLAND.

I left Manchester for Glasgow at two in the morning. At daybreak I saw the unvaried English landscape, composed of a meadow and a hedgerow on a soil not naturally rich and fertile, as in Flanders, but laboriously tilled and forced by human industry to yield its increase. Beyond Carlisle the ground is undulating, with long and high slopes which serve for grazing ground; it is a solitude, neither trees nor cultivated fields being visible; here and there is a house; sheep dot with white points the huge green eminences. This everlasting green, always moist and always pale, produces a curious impression.

Nearing Glasgow there are innumerable chimneys, flaming blast-furnaces. I counted as many as sixteen in a heap, Glasgow being, like Manchester, a city of iron and coal. It, too, is situated in the district which is coloured black in the maps, and the Clyde makes of it a port, connecting it with the ocean. One is inclined to see in the physical characteristics of the locality the forecast of its history; the green land, the flocks, the dairy produce, the damp and cold climate, the barren soil, engender a carnivorous, and energetic, a stubborn, and an industrious creature; the coal, the iron, the proximity to the sea, the rivers adapted for ports, tempt him to become a manufacturer and a merchant. The population numbers nearly half a million. But the sight of these vast hives is always painful; barefooted children crawl in the mud; women in rags, and whose torn gowns expose their persons, sit at street corners suckling their infants. The climate is worse than at Manchester. It is now the end of July, and the sun is shining, still I do not find my overcoat too heavy. Happily, the human frame can adapt itself to its surroundings. Grown-up girls, lolling upon the grass, have neither stockings nor shoes; little boys are bathing in the river. Besides, particular traits of moral character yield a compensation. I am staying in a hotel frequented by commercial travellers, and during the twenty-four hours, especially at table, I see scores of them. Their physiognomy is a combination of landed proprietor, professor, and shoemaker, that of our commercial travellers being a mixture of the wag and the soldier. Now, in matters of business and commerce the former character succeeds much better than the latter; and this distinction is not met with among the commercial travellers of the two countries alone.

In the luminous morning mist, amid a line of masts and rigging, the steamboat sailed down the Clyde to the sea. We proceeded along the indented and rugged coast from one bay to another. These bays, being almost entirely closed in, resemble lakes, and the large sheets of water mirror an amphitheatre of green hills. All the corners and windings of the shore are strewn with white villas; the water is crowded with ships; a height was pointed out to me whence three hundred sail may often be counted at a time; a three-decker floats in the distance like a swan among sea-mews. This vast space spread forth and full of life, dilates the mind, one's chest expands more freely, one joyfully inhales the fresh and keen breeze. But the effect upon the nerves and the heart does not resemble that of the Mediterranean; this air and country, instead of predisposing to pleasure, dispose to action.

We enter a small vessel drawn by three horses, which transports us along the Crinan canal, between two banks of green turf. On the one side are rocks covered with brushwood; on the other, steep declivities of a grey or reddish tinge; this, indeed, is colour at last, a pleasure for the eye, well mingled, matched and blended tints. On the bank and amid the bushes are wild roses, and fragile plants with white tufts smile with a delicate and charming grace.

At the outlet from the canal we go on board a large steamer, and the sea opens out wider than ever. The sky is exceedingly clear and brilliant, and the waves break in the sunlight, quivering with reflections of molten tin. The vessel continues her course, leaving in her track a bubbling and boiling path; sea gulls follow unwearied behind her. On both sides, islands, rocks, boldly-cut promontories stand in sharp relief in the pale azure; the scene changes every quarter of an hour. But on rounding every point the infinite ocean reappears, mingling its almost flat line with the curve of the white sky.

The sun sets, we pass by Glencoe, and Ben Nevis appears sprinkled with snow; the bay becomes narrower and the mass of water, confined amid barren mountains, assumes a tragic appearance. Human beings have come hither to little purpose; Nature remains indomitable and wild; one feels oneself upon a planet.

We disembark near Fort William; the dying twilight, the fading red rays on the horizon, enable us to get a glimpse of a desolate country; acres of peat-bog, eminences rising from the valley between two ranges of huge mountains. A bird of prey screams amid the stillness. Here and there we see some wretched hovels; I am told that those of the heights are dens without windows, and from which the smoke escapes through a hole in the roof. Many of the old men are blind. What an unpropitious abode for man!

On the morrow we voyaged during four hours on the Caledonian Canal amidst solitudes, a monotonous row of tree-less mountains, enormous green eminences, dotted here and there with fallen stones. A few sheep of a dwarf breed crop the scanty herbage on the slopes; sometimes the winter is so severe that they die; in the distance we perceive a shaggy ox, with savage eyes, the size of a small ass. Both plants and animals perish, or are stunted. In order to make such a land yield anything it must first be replanted with trees, as has been done in Sutherlandshire; a tree renews the soil, it also shelters crops, flocks and herds, and human beings.

The canal terminates in a series of lakes. Nothing is more noble than their aspect, nothing more impressive. The water, embrowned by the peat, forms a vast shining plain, surrounded by a circle of mountains. In proportion as we advance each mountain slowly grows upon us, becomes more conspicuous, stands forth with its form and physiognomy; the farther blue peaks melt the one behind the other, diminishing towards the horizon, which they enclose. Thus they stand in position like an assemblage of huge, mournful beings around the black water wherein they are mirrored, while above them and the lake, from time to time, the sun flashes through the shroud of clouds.

At last the solitude becomes less marked. The mountains are half-wooded at first, and then wholly so; they dwindle down, the widening valleys are covered with harvest; the fresh and green verdure of the herbage which supplies forage begins to clothe the hollows and the slopes. We enter Inverness, and we are surprised to find at almost [illegible] north of Scotland, on the border of the Highlands, a pretty and lively modern town. It stretches along the two banks of a clear and rapid river. Many houses are newly-built; we note a church, a castle, an iron bridge. In every part are marks of cleanliness, forethought, and special care. The window-panes shine, the frames have been painted; the bell-handles are of copper; there are flowers in the windows; the poorest houses are freshly white-washed. Well-dressed ladies and carefully dressed gentlemen walk along the streets. Even a desire to possess works of art is shown by Ionian pillars, specimens of pure Gothic, and other architectural gimcrackery, and these prove at least the search after improvement. The land itself is clearly of inferior quality; industry, order, economy, and labour have done everything. How great the contrast between all this and the aspect of a small town on the shores of the Mediterranean, so neglected and filthy, where the lower middle-class exist like worms in a worm-eaten beam.

I spent eight days in the neighbourhood with a friend. Nearly all the cottages are well-kept, or renovated. The small farms and the labourers' huts are surrounded with honeysuckle, and have gardens attached, filled with blooming roses. It is true these too low-built dwellings have often only a ground floor, and are narrow because the cost of building materials is so high. It is also true that the ill-ventilated bed occupies an enclosed space in the wall because of the extreme cold in winter. Yet these drawbacks of soil and climate have been a spur to man. Everywhere, in the lowliest cottages, there are books—the Bible in the first place, in addition a few biographical works, books of travel, guides to health, hand-books of fishing, agricultural treatises, from eight to twenty volumes in all. Nearly all the Scotch peasants can read and write. Our entertainers shook hands with all the house; women and young girls, telling us to do likewise; the latter showed no signs of embarrassment. Each peasant considers himself master in his home, independent in spiritual as in temporal things, charged with his salvation, and this imparts to him a natural dignity. The rich and the gentry do not keep themselves to themselves, nor remain apart out of distrust, dislike, selfishness, as in France; they deliver public lectures, they expend some of their income on public works. A church built by one of them was pointed out to me; another, who had erected a suspension bridge, requests the passengers in a notice to walk their horses across it. The wall round his park is but two feet in height; every one may enter, to injure anything being alone forbidden.

Between Keith and Aberdeen I met an excursion train, in which all the carriages were crowded. Their occupants were going to a religious meeting, a gathering for edification, and the expression of Protestant emotion: a Revival which many celebrated preachers were to address. The crowd is so great that it is necessary to telegraph for more carriages and yet in many carriages young girls may be seen sitting upon men's knees. My neighbour says that twenty thousand persons will be present; some of them come from great distances, from fifty to sixty miles. During the stoppage of the train, the women began to sing a psalm [illegible] sincerity and conviction; the sacred music here is always [illegible] and never fails to afford me pleasure. The carriages are third-class, and their occupants are shopkeepers, workmen, agricultural labourers, all of them dressed like our lower middle class; their clothes, made of grey or brown cloth, are clean and often new; their physiognomies are lively and intelligent; the face appears more active, more astute than in England. These are the common people, but they are clearly better cultured than our villagers.

On arriving at the hotel, which was a temperance one, I found on the landlady's table, amid many moral romances and books of devotion, a tract containing an apology for Revivals. In it the exclamations, the faintings, and the impassioned manifestations are justified. "In the highest circles, a mother, a father, are besides themselves for joy when a son returns whom they had given up for lost, and no one condemns their conduct as irrational; how much more natural is it to act likewise when the soul suddenly feels that it is saved, being redeemed by grace?" A clergyman censures Sir Walter Scott in a newspaper for having brought the Covenanters into disfavour by his novels. To me it seems that the Presbyterian form of Protestantism is the appropriate poem here, sad, grandiose, limited in range, excellently fitted for leading man to look inwards, for making him inclined to labour, and for making him endure the burden of life.

At service, on Sunday, there are no paintings, statues, or instrumental music. The church is a plain meeting-house, supplied with seats, furnished with a gallery on the first floor, very well adapted for public lectures; in truth, divine service here is nothing but a moral lecture. The minister takes for his text, "We must work out our own salvation," must not wait for help from others, must make an effort, must act by ourselves; God will help us, grant us His grace, not because of our exertions (it being given gratuitously), but in proportion to our exertions. The sermon was well delivered, soberly and judiciously, being devoid of set phrases or ejaculations. Though rather abstract, the precept is practical and may awaken reflections and individual reasoning in some heads, more especially in winter or when rain falls. To follow continuously such argumentation with the help of the Old or New Testament text is an occupation elevating to the mind and provocative of work for the conscience. Besides the sermon, the service consisted of reading certain passages of Scripture, especially from St. Paul; of prayers in prose spoken aloud, psalms and hymns sung by the congregation. The prayers and the hymns were correctly insipid and wholly modern; no one has really known how to address God since the great literary age of Shakespear and Milton. But the psalms, though feebly rendered, are sustained by the strength of their sentiment and spirit; even at this day a soul in trouble, conscious of its responsibility, can enter into their meaning; they are the dialogue of the human heart and the Eternal Judge alone and face to face. By means of them, amidst controversial theology, dry preaching, and monotonous labour, the moral sentiment expands into a poetical flower. It is not too much to have one flower, one only, in a religion of which the usages and the dogmas resemble a thicket of briars. The congregation was very attentive: I am told that Scotland is even more religious than England; the most rigid Presbyterianism has not been considered in Scotland to be sufficiently rigid. In 1843, many persons thought that the presentation of ministers by a patron was contrary to the law of God; hence was formed the Free Church, which is maintained by the voluntary subscriptions of its members. She became the equal of the Established Church within the space of a few years. At present she has an income of 300,000*l*. sterling; she has founded 700 schools; she has adherents in every village. From the trifling importance of the point in dispute, from the thoroughness of the separation that was effected, from the promptitude, the vastness, and the cost of the work which was accomplished, may be estimated the theological susceptibility and the zeal of the contributors. The like remark applies to Sunday observance; compared with that of Edinburgh, a London Sunday is pleasant.

The surrounding landscape is very neat and very pretty; the soil appears to be mediocre; but the tillage is less regular than in England. A ruder Nature lends herself more reluctantly to discipline; the surface is undulating and would please a painter. Flowers abound, they are delicate and dainty, more particularly the wild roses, which bloom along all the road-sides. Small, clear, and murmuring streams meander through the meadows. On the slopes the violet heaths are spread like a silken carpet under the scanty firs. Higher still are large patches of evergreen wood, and, as soon as the mountain is approached, a brown circle of barren eminences may be discerned towards the horizon. At the end of an hour the dessert begins; the climate is inimical to life, even to that of plants. A tarn, the tint of burnt topaz, lies cold and sadly between stony slopes whereon a few tufts of fern and heather grow here and there. Half a league higher is a second tarn, which appears still more dismal in the rising mist. Around patches of snow are sprinkled on the peaks, and these descending in rivulets produce morasses. The small country ponies, with a sure instinct, surmount the bog, and we arrive at an elevation whence the eye, as far as it can reach, embraces nothing but an amphitheatre of desolate, yet green summits; owing to the destruction of the timber, everything else has perished; a scene of ruined nature is far more melancholy a spectacle than any human ruins. On our return across the lake, a bag-piper played on his instrument. The music is strange and wild, its effects harmonizing with the aspect of the bubbling streams, veined with striking or sombre reflections. The same simple note, a kind of dance music, runs through the whole piece in an incorrect and odd manner, and continually recurs, but it is always harsh and rough; it might be likened to an orange shrivelled with the cold and rendered bitter.

These are the Highlands. From Braemar to Perth we journey through them for many long miles. It is always a solitude; sometimes five or six valleys in succession are wholly bare, and one may travel for an hour without seeing a tree; then for another hour it is rare merely to see in the distance a wretched twisted birchen-tree, which is dying or is dead. It would be some compensation if the rock were naked, and exhibited its mineral structure in all its fullness and ruggedness. But these mountains, of no great elevation, are but bosses with flabby outlines, they have fallen to pieces, and are stone heaps, resembling the remains of a quarry. In winter, torrents of water uproot the heather, leaving on the slopes a leprous, whitened scar, badly tinted by the too feeble sun. The summits are truncated, and want boldness. Patches of miserable verdure seam their sides and mark the oozing of springs; the remainder is covered by brownish heather. Below, at the very bottom, a torrent obstructed by stones, struggles along its channel, or lingers in stagnant pools. One sometimes discerns a hovel, with a stunted cow. The grey, low-lying sky, completes the impression of lugubrious monotony.

Our conveyance ascends the last mountain. At length we see a steep declivity, a great rocky wall; but it is unique. We descend again, and enter a habitable tract. Cultivation occurs first on the lower parts, then on the slopes; the declivities are wooded, and then entire mountains; forests of firs spread their sombre mantle over the crests; fields of oats and barley extend on all sides; we perceive pretty clumps of trees, houses surrounded by gardens and flowers, and then culture of all descriptions upon the lessening hills, here and there a park and a modern mansion. The sun bursts forth and shines merrily, but without heat; the fertile plain expands, abounding in promises of convenience and pleasure, and we enter Perth thinking about the historical narrations of Sir Walter Scott, and the contrast between the mountain and the plain, the revilings and scornings interchanged between the inhabitants of the Highlands and the Lowlands. From Perth to Edinburgh the landscape continues attractive and varied. More undulating, more fragmentary, poorer than England, Scotland is more picturesque; Nature, less uniform and less tractable, is not there a mere manufactory of milk and meat.

So is Edinburgh compared with London. Instead of a regular, modern, and flat city, the centre of business, of comfort, and of luxury, we find an old city rich in contrasts, extending over three valleys and several eminences, where steep streets, tall houses, the multiplied imprints of the past, afford unexpected views. A feudal castle crowns one of the heights. Thence, in descending towards Holyrood, along the sides of the street, old-fashioned alleys plunge abruptly towards the bottom; these are the wynds and closes, genuine dens of the middle ages, whereof the walls blackened by rain and smoke have retained their leprosy during four hundred years. Round or square towers cling together and hang over. Narrow, odd-looking and ill-shapen windows are barred like the air holes of a prison. Stone stairs, with low and slimy steps wind in the obscurity of the interior, amidst creeping shadows of which a ray of light makes us feel the depth. On the steps are crowds of infants, with bare feet, white skulls, and crouching men taking food, recalling the fantastic figures, the semi-glooms, the strange guests which people the cellars of Rembrandt.

Quantities of statues, of Gothic and chiefly Grecian monuments, and two picture galleries. The Calton-hill, with its colonnade and two or three temples, aspires to be an Acropolis, and the erudite, lettered, and philosophical city styles itself the Northern Athens. But how greatly out of place is antique architecture here! The pale haze, scourged by the wind, floats and spreads itself in all directions. A vapoury veil lingers on the declivity of the Caltonhill and winds around its columns. The climate is at variance with these forms of a dry and warm country, and the wants, the tastes, the habits of the people here are more at variance still. For example, in this place the prevailing temptation is to give way to drunkenness; and temperance societies oppose it by a mixture of Biblical maxims and utilitarian arguments. Concerning this subject, I saw placards on which two expressive figures are pourtrayed, the one representing "a man," the worker, the other "a thing," the drunkard; while appropriate precepts are written underneath. Sixpence a day for ale and tobacco make so much at the year's end, and it is proved by statistics that with this sum so many articles of bedding or of furniture, so many pairs of shoes, so many shirts may be purchased along with the indispensable Family Bible. This calculation and this mention of the Bible are traits of character. On entering the picture gallery afterwards, and looking at the three or four great works by Vandyck, one by Garafolo, one by Veronese, and especially two sketches of women by Tintoret, I felt as if transported to the opposite side of the globe.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at [illegible] PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French [illegible] and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from he date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Founded, A.D. 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENT:—T. F. PUNNETT, BRUCE LANE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at EUROPEAN CIVILIAN RATES.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are [illegible] which the following figures show:—
New Premiums. First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued [illegible] the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives [illegible] Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rate

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,893,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

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